Weather
Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.8 and the minimum 75.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 95.0 and 76.6.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Boat
MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Emp. of Australia, Aug. 27.
FROM U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres. Grant, Aug. 23.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Suwa Maru, Aug. 24.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Andre Lebon, Aug. 21.

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HONGKONG STRUCK BY TYPHOON; SHIPS SINK WITH CREWS

ASKS LEEWAY FOR CHINESE IN APPLYING CHRISTIANITY

'Will Accept Christ When Need Is Apparent,' Baptists Told

WANT FULL SWAY

Must Fit Religion To Own Problems, Says Dr. Taylor

(Reuter's Service)

Stockholm, July 25.—China will accept Christianity when it is convinced that the religion of Jesus Christ and that alone will solve the pressing problems of that country, Dr. Joseph Taylor, missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society to China, told the Baptist World Alliance today during the presentation of its program on "Facing the Future in Baptist Foreign Missions."

Taking an expression of a Chinese Christian gathering to the effect that "We are agreed to differ but resolved to love" as one of the most concrete statements of the spirit of Christ, Dr. Taylor said: "It is after all, but the beginning of the contribution of the Chinese church to the volume of Christian thought. It is for Chinese are permitted to work out their own conceptions of the teachings of Christ, they will still further enrich the church of the West with other jewels and add fresh garlands to her adornment.

"But they must be allowed full sway and play with this beautiful thing which we call Christianity. They must be free to take the religion of Jesus and apply it to their own individual lives and test it in their social organisation and apply it to their national problems and prove it and see if it will help them as individuals and as a nation, if it will, and I believe it will, and that nothing else will, then they will adopt it and adapt it to their needs."

By taking the salvation of Chinese people rather than the preparation of more institutionalism as our main objective "our big brother" can help us, Dr. C. S. Miao of Shanghai said. They can help us by educating and utilizing more of our strong leaders, by putting more emphasis upon democratic cooperation and by encouraging our leaders to conduct the churches more in a Chinese way so that our people can understand His teachings more clearly.

As name our country has been politically revolutionized, Dr. Miao said, but in reality the attitudes and habits of our people need yet to be radically changed. No matter how discouraging the present situation is, however, it is perfectly clear that the challenge to the church of Jesus Christ in China at this hour is most imperative.

"We feel that we have been handicapped in many ways, the speaker continued. As Baptists we have no national consciousness being divided into various nationalities. As an institution our churches are out and out foreign in the eyes of our countrymen and cannot make our people feel at home. However, he concluded, we hope and believe that there is a way out.

Omnibus Victims Were Young Folk

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Aug. 17.—It appears that the victims of the accident at Arcbea, when a charabanc fell into a ravine, were not pilgrims but members of the Cooperative Dutch Traveling Society, mostly young unmarried people, headed by the editor of the weekly paper, The Protestant.

BY J. L. BUTTS

This being the Ghost Moon probably accounts for such otherwise puzzling happenings as the following.

It was just about the time the dawn was battling its way across the Whangpoo that Sikh Police Constable 304 saw Waung Doo-nyung debouch into Elgin Road out of an alleyway and come bounding toward him. He at first mistook Waung for a Sioux Indian going violently off the reservation, for from Waung's shoulders there flapped and trailed a full-sized, multi-colored blanket, while the progress of the oncomer was to the accompaniment of a series of scalp-lifting yells.

The yells, it developed, emanated from a secondary Waung, who wears the additional appellation of Miau-kung and is not related to the Waung first mentioned. Miau-kung charged out of the alleyway about three jumps behind Doo-nyung and came tearing along in the latter's wake. Considering appearances, the Sikh decided the thing to do was halt the leader in the race, which he did with much abruptness, whereupon Miau-kung steamed up and reclaimed his blanket with a great deal of ado.

Without actually incriminating the shades at present said to be infesting the city, Waung Doo-nyung managed to shift the inference in their direction. What had occurred to him was certainly occult. On the previous evening, he told the Magistrate, he had gone into the alleyway aforesaid and laid himself down to sleep. At that time he was entirely innocent of bedding. Some time later he awoke to find himself covered by a nice new blanket. While he was pondering this matter the other Waung suddenly appeared and accused him of stealing the coveriet. He determined to leave that bedevilled locality with all despatch and was doing so, the blanket clinging to him, when he was arrested.

Still, Waung didn't exhibit the relief one might have expected him to feel when told that his slumbers for the next five nights would be under protection of the Municipality.

PERILS OF BATHING

Daung Ah-sung, being oppressed by the heat of the day, went into a bath house on Hupeh Road to seek relief. A few minutes later he dashed out wearing scarcely anything except a couple of knife wounds. By reason of his outre appearance and a few lusty shrieks he collected a large crowd, including a couple of policemen, one of whom conducted an investigation.

Daung's mishap, according to the investigator, was the upshot of a row among the bath coolies over the title to a pair of pants. Daung happened into the bath room just as the argument was hottest and, being in a state of extreme negligee, was mistaken for one of the coolies and jabbed with a pen knife.

A considerable swarm of evidence seemed to settle upon the person of one Zi Liangzung. Zi begs to announce that on account of an imperative engagement elsewhere he will be unable to dispense towels at the old stand for the next two months.

EMBARRASSING OVERSIGHT

When he burglarised a residence at 299 Stone Bridge Road and acquired an entire new outfit of fancy silk wearing apparel, as well as other property appertaining to the household, Oo Pau-sung made a sad mistake by leaving his discarded gown on the premises.

Oo had just been released

(Continued on Page 3)

Italian Protests Raid Of 500 Police On Hsuchowfu Hotel; Alleges Frame-Up

E. Miorelli Asserts Soldiers Wrecked Premises And Arrested Six Foreigners On False Charges Of Gun-Running—Consulate Lodges Formal Complaint

Charging that 500 bloodthirsty, screaming Chinese soldiers, police and ruffians, armed to the teeth, raided his hotel at Hsuchowfu, wrecked the premises and carried him, his wife, and several other foreigners off on framed-up charges that they were gun-runners, Mr. E. Miorelli, now living at 3F Muirhead Road, has filed a formal complaint and protest with the Italian Consulate-General.

Commander di Roesi, the Consul-General, is in Kuling on leave, but the protest was filed with Captain R. Ferrajolo, in charge at the Senior Consulate, and it is understood that Captain Ferrajolo has already lodged a protest with Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Hsu Yuan, and that a representative of the Italian Consulate will go to Hsuchowfu on Monday or Tuesday to assess the damages.

Mr. Miorelli, Mrs. Miorelli, Mr. Peter Nahoboff and his daughter, and Mr. K. Abdulrachmanoff and Mr. J. Krempasky were all arrested by the Chinese authorities at Hsuchowfu a short time ago and brought to Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Miorelli were turned over to the Italian authorities but as even the Chinese admitted that they had found only one revolver on the premises no complaint was filed against them in the Italian Court. The others, subject to Chinese courts because they are Russians or Russian protegees, were held by the Chinese authorities in the Chinese City, but nothing has been heard of the case since their arrest.

THE PROTEST

A translation of the protest filed with the Italian Consulate-General here follows:

"I am well acquainted with China and things Chinese, having been in the Far East for many years. During the past few years I have been in the interior of China, particularly about Hsuchowfu where I worked for the Lunghai railway.

"A few months I ago I read in the newspapers that the city of Hsuchowfu has been opened as a foreign port. As one well acquainted with the place and knowing there was no foreign hotel there to accommodate the many foreigners who have to stay overnight to change trains or go there on business, consequently I decided to open a hotel there, if possible, and went to the Chief of Police, secured a permit and began to arrange for suitable premises for a hotel.

"In March 1 had taken a sort of big godown which I transformed into a hotel after many difficulties and heavy expense, the work taking two months. On April 25 I finally opened the hotel. Chinese of high standing began frequenting the place, many employees of the Lunghai railroad became permanent guests, and the number of passengers on the railway who had to stop overnight in my hotel increased the volume of my business to such an extent that the Chinese hotel and inn-keepers became jealous of my enterprise.

ALLEGES FRAMEUP

"Then the hotel keepers began plotting against me, as from day to day they found their business decreasing. Soon trouble began. First, the police began visiting the hotel and advising me to leave Hsuchowfu, at first gently, but they soon began to use abuse and became aggressive to such an extent that it got on my nerves. Finally they came out in the open and told me flatly that I would have to close my hotel and get out of town.

"On July 15 at one o'clock in the afternoon when all of us were taking a siesta, the hotel was invaded by a force of approximately five hundred police, soldiers, detectives and roughnecks, raiding the place from all sides with drawn revolvers, mausers and swords—armed to the teeth—and with bugle and drum and shouting as though they were going to attack some well defended fortress in the trenches. At first a column with drawn bayonets entered the hotel shouting and yelling as though they were a bunch of wild men from Borneo trying to frighten everyone to death.

USED TO IT

"During the time I have been employed in the interior and especially while working on the Lunghai railway I have become used to bandit raids and at first naturally thought that I had been invaded by a similar gang of brigands. Then when, under orders from their superiors, the

(Continued on Page 8)

THREATEN LIFE OF AGUINALDO, FILIPINO LEADER

Ex-President Asks General Wood For Protection

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, August 18.—Emilio Aguinaldo, president of the Philippines during their brief independence and leader of the insurrection against the United States, is in fear of his life from political enemies it became known today when he requested Governor-General Wood to afford him police protection.

Aguinaldo asserted that ruffians in the employ of Senator Entero Soriano came to his estate near Cavite on August 6 and threatened to kill him. He declared the attackers were armed with revolvers and shot-guns.

Governor-General Wood assured the old Filipino leader that peace and order would be maintained in the Philippines and detailed General Crame, chief of the constabulary and Col. Gordon Johnstone, one of his aides, to investigate the Cavite affair.

Aguinaldo said that the matter was now in the hands of the government and he had nothing to say on the question.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Coast Inspector announces the receipt of a telegram from the Chefoo Commissioner of Customs to the effect that the Chefoo wireless station reports that the steamer Sheafdart passed a junk bottom up at 2:30 a.m. on the 16th instant in latitude 38° 25' N. and longitude 121° 24' E, which is dangerous to navigation.

GENERAL ADMITTED

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Aug. 17.—General Loukomsky and his family have now been admitted into the United States.

It's Alright Now Chu-Shu Is Here!

Yesterday, according to the Chinese calendar, was Chu-shu, the closing of the warmth.

The maximum temperature yesterday, according to the Weather Man, was 92.8, several degrees cooler than the 95 registered on the same day last year.

Observatoire de Zikawei also predicts that today, despite the optimistic Chinese calendar, will be: "Fine and Hot."

SCRAPPING OF 3,750,000 TONS OF SHIPS BEGUN BY U.S.

Limitation And Four Power Treaties Ratified

ALL HAVE SIGNED

Washington Releases Orders To Junk 28 Vessels

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Naval Limitation and Four Power Treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference became effective today when the representatives of all the signatory Powers assembled and formally exchanged ratifications.

Immediately the ceremony ended the Naval Department released orders to scrap the American ships condemned under the Treaty, whereby 28 ships with a tonnage of 3,750,000 will be demolished.

FLOATING SCHOOL COMING HERE NEXT YEAR

Millionaire To Build Vessel For Three R's On Ocean Wave

Sometime next year a floating school will come to Shanghai on its way on a nine months' cruise around the globe, studying geography and the essential facts concerning each country en route at first hand and burning the mid-night oil over the usual reading, writing and arithmetic on the journey between ports of call, according to Mr. Asa G. Candler, Jr., son of the Coca-Cola King, who sailed for the United States on the President Cleveland yesterday.

Several months ago Mr. Candler's father announced that he had purchased the former United States Army transport Logan, for many years on the run between San Francisco and Manila, and would operate it as a floating school for 500 boys between the ages of 16 and 21 for a school year's cruise of the globe under specially selected school-masters.

COST TOO MUCH

The Logan was purchased for G.$50,000 but when Candler asked for bids on repairs that would make the old transport suitable for school and quarters he found that the cost would be nearly $1,000,000—and also that a new boat designed particularly to be a floating school, could be built for $500,000. Mr. Candler consequently gave up the idea of converting the Logan, but, according to Mr. Candler, Jr., he has not given up the idea.

Newspaper stories of the plan brought over 40,000 applications from the parents of boys all over the United States, Mr. Candler said, showing that the idea was extremely popular.

Work on the new school ship is expected to begin early next year and Mr. Candler expects it to reach Shanghai sometime late next year.

Davis Refutes Geddes' Report On Ellis Island

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 17.—Mr. Davis, the Secretary of Labor, declares that the immigrants themselves are responsible for the conditions on Ellis Island, disclosed in the Geddes report, and asserts that the remedy for the congestion lies in control of immigration at its source.

Mr. Curran, the Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, insists that conditions have improved since Sir Auckland Geddes investigated.

Mr. Wallis, the former Commissioner, strongly supports the charges in the Geddes report.

U. S. Army Tests New Rapid-Fire Gun

ABOVE is shown John C. Garand, of Boston, with his newly invented rapid-fire rifle, which has successfully passed tests by the United States Army authorities. It is known as the Garand Auto Loading Standard Military .30 calibre rifle, firing 100 shots in 75 seconds, as against the old Springfield firing record of 100 shots in three minutes. The new rifle is easily carried, weighing only 9¾ pounds.

GERMANY LOSES IN THE SUIT OVER S.S. WIMBLEDON

Court Of International Justice Decides For France

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Aug. 17.—The Court of International Justice has decided that Germany was not justified in preventing the steamer Wimbledon from entering the Kiel Canal in 1921 and should therefore pay compensation.

It will be remembered that the Wimbledon was refused passage by the German Government on the allegation that she was proceeding to Danzig with a cargo of 4,000 tons of war material from France for Poland who was then at war with Russia.

M. Basdemant (France) opening the case against Germany, demanded an indemnity of 176,000 francs, plus six percent interest. The British, Italian and Japanese repesentatives made statements for the prosecution and contended that Germany's action was contrary to the Peace Treaty.

Herr Schiffer (Germany) declared that implication in the Russo-Polish war would have held serious internal dangers for Germany. He expressed the opinion that the Treaty in this connection should be interpreted in the spirit instead of in the letter.

The Court fixed the compensation at 141,000 francs to be paid to France within three months.

Underground Oil Tank Explodes

(Reuter's Service)

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 17.—An underground tank with a capacity of 500,000 barrels, owned by the General Petroleum Company, exploded today owing to spontaneous combustion, shaking the entire city. The loss is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

(Reuter's Service)

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 27.—A south-west wind is sweeping the flames in the direction of the neighboring residences. Hundreds are fleeing from the vicinity of the tank carrying their personal effects.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AND INDO-CHINA S. N. CO'S "MINGSANG" LOST

Watchers On Shore Stand Helpless And Terrified As Vessels Go To Bottom Of Harbor, With Officers And Crews Aboard; Magnificent Seamanship Saves Other Boats; Empress Of Australia And Andre Lebon Narrowly Avert Collision; Jardine Steamer Reported Sunk Off West Point; Great Damage Ashore; No Estimate Obtainable As To Number Of Lives Lost; All Communications With Kowloon Cut Off; Numerous Ships Ashore

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—The worst typhoon of this season is raging over Hongkong.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 18.—For the past 24 hours the Observatory had been warned of the approach of two typhoons and ocean-going steamers and native craft took shelter last night. The Empress of Australia cleared off Kowloon wharf and moored in midstream. The Andre Lebon, which was to have sailed for Shanghai this morning, also moored in midstream.

At 9:20 this morning three bombs were fired from the Water Police Station and this warned the imminent approach of the gale which came with terrific force and violence. The gale lasted an hour during which time much damage was done afloat.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer, Mingsang, parted her cable and drifted to the west. A Blue Funnel tug, answering the Mingsang's distress signal, made heroic efforts to reach the steamer. The violence of the sea and the winds prevented the tug from reaching the Mingsang. The former drifted away. Its fate is unknown. The Mingsang sunk bow-wise. It is believed that two Europeans were saved. All the European officers and the Chinese crew were lost. The funnel and mast tops are showing above the water off the Osaka Shosen Kaisha wharf.

From the verandahs of the offices on the waterfront observers could see the distressed Indo-China steamer and the Japanese steamers, Ginyo Maru and Sekino Maru, drifting from the East anchorage. The view of the sinking of the Mingsang terrified the onlookers who were unable to render assistance. The Ginyo Maru grounded off the Royal Naval Yard seawall. While in this position the Ginyo Maru observed the British submarine L9 drifting towards Statue Pier and presently sunk off the Hongkong Club. Two Britishers swam off the wrecked submarine. The Ginyo Maru threw out buoys attached to a life-line and after several attempts the life-line was caught by the Britishers who were dragged on board. The submarine sunk with a few inches of her masts above water. Observers loudly praised the successful attempt made by the Ginyo Maru to save the Britishers.

Through successful handling by the Japanese captain the Sekino Maru was brought to a standstill alongside Statue Pier to which the steamer was tied up and moored. No damage was done.

The Andre Lebon dragged both her anchors a considerable distance and came perilously close to fouling the Empress of Australia which was moored in midstream. The seamanlike handling of the big French liner was the object of praise of those who observed the steamer's distress.

The extent of the loss of lives and the casualties afloat cannot be ascertained until water communition has been re-established. Kowloon is cut off from Hongkong pending the re-establishment of ferry and other services. The damage on shore is considerable. Huge trees were rooted up, boundary walls at several places blown down and scaffolding, palisades and signboards in the business districts were blown down. Telephone cables and poles were blown down, seriously interfering with the service. The Peak and the lower tramways have been suspended. The police and soldiers turned out in large numbers on the waterfront with the object of rendering assistance but in view of the terrific sea washing up against the seawall it was impossible to do anything. An unconfirmed report says that another Jardine steamer was sunk off West Point. Three steamers, the names of which cannot be ascertained are ashore on Stonecutters' Island.

The barometer fell to 28.66 and the wind velocity at 10:13 in the forenoon was 130 miles. The barometer rose rapidly after that.

A British eye-witness of the sinking of the Mingsang, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent said that a gallant attempt was made by Sanitary Inspector R. C. Witchell, Senior Revenue Officer George Watt, Revenue Officer Grimmett, himself and an Norwegian seaman to rescue the crew. While the storm was

The Week In Trade And Finance

INERTIA

During the past week the same state of inertia that has characterised recent weeks prevailed, trading being on a small scale normal to this torrid season.

ANXIETY

The political situation puts the mind of the native dealer in an uncertain state what with the rumored imminence of warfare between Chekiang and Kiangsu though discredited by Peking.

PLENTIFULNESS OF MONEY

With the various trades inactive, and large arrivals of silver, the cash holdings of banks, especially foreign, are large. Call money thus does not command a high rate of interest any longer.

EXPORT AND CROPS

Europe and the United States are not any too well supplied and it is likely that purchasing by them will be resumed but the important factor of the foreign political situation which is rather disconcerting at the moment must be borne in mind and no really great revival in buying can be expected until a solution of European problems is found.

At present there is a great disparity between consumers and suppliers' prices but the crop yield is expected to be larger than that of last season. If such be the case suppliers' costs will be more in line with what can be paid by the consumer abroad.

IMPORT

The demand for piece goods is confined to small consignments of quick delivery chiefly of bleaching and dying patterns and fancies. Stocks of Greys and Whites, though small, do not arouse interest. Generally, buyers have been making tentative efforts to meet the actual need for some particular lines. The boycott of Japanese goods seems to be rooted and abatement of the fury is only apparent. As for the Cotton and Yarn section, spinners locally on account of the bad yarn market, show no change in their attitude, and are not disposed to regard the course of Shanghai prices.

Note: We rope to follow up this article with regular reports, interesting and accurate, in trade and trade conditions, covering the entire field of Shanghai activities.

at its height the party volunteered with a rope from the pier-head to improvise a lifeline to reach the sinking steamer, twelve officers and crew of which were seen on the poop. At this moment the steamer heeled over and the crew were washed overboard clinging to wreckage which the strong tide carried away. Thus the rescue was frustrated. Chinese people also volunteered to assist the party.

Further reports of casualties coming in show that the British Government oil-tanker Kuki ran aground near the Naval Arsenal. A naval tug ran ashore at Green Island. The Chinese steamer Hanlin went aground at West Point. The Blue Funnel tug which tried to reach the Minasa was eventually tied up to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s West Point wharf.

REICHSBANK NOW BLAMED FOR FALL OF MARK

Agitation Growing Against Herren Havensteen And Von Glasenapp

(Reuter's Service)

Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 17.—A further eight persons were killed and fifty injured today in the Communist disturbances, which are continuing. Fifteen of the men injured earlier died today. Two hundred civilians have been authorized to reinforce the police at Alsdorf.

(Reuter's Service)

Stettin, Aug. 17.—The shipyard workers have resumed. The dockers' strike continues.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Aug. 17.—The journal des Debats says that the first portion of the French reply to the British Note reproduced the British text and the French observations on it in parallel columns. The paper hopes that this detailed discussion, which London initiated, will not divert attention from the remainder of the reply in which M. Poincare sets out his views.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 18.—The Deutsche Tageblatt has been suspended fod a forthnight for attacking Dr. Stresemann and the Republican form of government.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Aug. 18.—Agitation is growing against Herr Havenstein and Herr von Glasenapp, the President and the Vice-President of the Reichsbank, who are blamed for the depreciation of the mark. The Vorwarts says that unless they resign within three days Social Democrats will demand an immediate Reichstag meeting with the object of turning them out. It appears that this is the only way of getting rid of them as their appointments are for life. It is asserted that they are openly mutinous against the Government policy and that the powers with which they are invested are held largely responsible for the present financial situation.

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Aug. 18.—In view of a complaint from seamen of German steamers at present in Australian waters that their wages are only 5¼ pence per month in English money in consequence of the collapse of the mark, the Australian Seamen's Union is calling on the German Line to remove "the conditions of slavery" and threatening to tie up every German vessel visiting Australia unless a prompt satisfactory reply is forthcoming.

No Funds, Peking Notifies Warlords

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 18.—The Ministry of Finance has informed General Sun Chuan-fang with reference to his application for military funds that there are no funds in the exchequer.

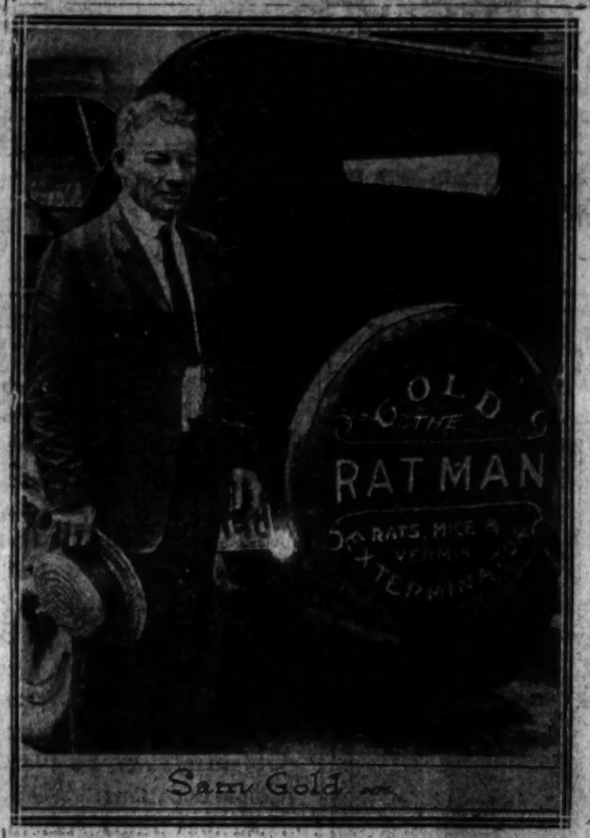
It is anticipated that the Cabinet will shortly address a request to Parliament to organise an electoral college for the election of the President. In this connection it is understood that General Tsao Kun's Parliamentary supporters are arranging a preliminary meeting to plan for the election which is set down for the middle of September but it is questionable whether a quorum will be available at that time.

General Tsao Kun has sent a communication to the Cabinet suggesting that General Yuan Tsu-ming, who is in command of the Kweichow troops, should be permitted to utilise a portion of the Tzeliuching salt revenues for the payment of troops.

Keep It Handy

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale everywhere.

Uncle Sam Has Official Rat Catcher



ABOVE is shown Sam Gold, who is on the payroll of the United States Government in Washington as "Official Rat Catcher." He carries a picture of a rat on his calling cards and rides around the capital in an automobile that advertises his business. His pay is $100 a month, and he enjoys an annual bonus of $250.

AGED RESIDENT IS SERIOUSLY HURT IN TRAM ACCIDENT

Mr. I. Joseph, 72 years old, residing at the Hotel Parisien, was seriously injured last evening at about 8 o'clock in a tram car accident on the Rue Du Consulat and was removed to Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium suffering from concussion of the brain.

Details of the accident were unavailable last night but from what Mr. Joseph was able to tell it was gathered that he had been in the Public Gardens earlier in the evening and had boarded a tram car to return to the hotel. On Rue du Consulat, it is believed, he alighted and attempted to cross the street and was struck by another car. He was taken to the police station in a ricsha and afterward brought to the hotel where Dr. Paul Martin examined him and advised immediate removal to a hospital.

At The Parisien

To the loudly evidenced delectation of a capacity house the artists at the Hotel Parisien last night ran through a thoroughly entertaining program of numbers, thereby living up to all the promises made in the advertisements.

Those contributing to the evening's enjoyment were Miss Elvira Petty—whose Beggar and Hula dances are exceptional—Mme. Danilevitch, the Bojarsoff sisters, Mlle. Rene and Mrs. Binoff. Mme. Danilevitch's "Dance of the Night" is an intriguing feature, deserving of the hearty applause accorded it, while the Bojarsoff sisters registered solidly with each of their three numbers, the Egyptian and Spanish dances being especially well done. Mlle. Rene appears in two dances of the daintier sort and both were deservedly well received.

Mrs. Binoff's five appearances constituted five successes and the "Coon" number of Miss Petty and Mr. Sharp was one of the high lights in the show. If the Parisien can maintain the quality of the entertainment given last night it can count on crowds.

EXCHANGES ERRATIC

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 17.—Foreign exchanges were rather erratic today, French francs closed at 83.65, Belgian francs at 102.00 and marks were quoted at about 17,000,000.

Correspondence

THE MAH JONGG CRAZE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—Mah Jongg, the way to play it and spell it, and the present craze for the game seems to occupy the interest of the Shanghai public to a considerable degree, as seen from the correspondence columns of the dailies which reached this port recently. How the game became popular among foreigners during the last years nobody has referred to so far.

If my memory serves me right the first foreigners in China who played Mah Jongg and understood its rules were German residents in Shanghai, the impetus being given by a German resident of Nanking who in 1912 or 1913 published an extensive article on the game in the "Ostasiatische Lloyd," the then German weekly in Shanghai.

The fall of Tsingtau brought some of the Shanghai Mah Jongg enthusiasts as prisoners of war to Japan, where the game spread through the camps as quick as the flu. (By the way, the present boxing craze in Germany had its origin in a prisoner's camp on the Isle of Man). The popularity of Mah Jongg among Germans in this country nearly 8 years ago is shown by the fact that as early as 1915 not less than 3 different pamphlets on the game had been published (in German) in Shanghai. Some of your German readers might enlighten you more on the subject.

Generally speaking the educated Chinese of the conservative type detests Mah Jongg because it is a gamble pure and simple. In our city the playing of the game in public places is as strictly forbidden as public gambling.

I am, faithfully yours

YAO DEH.

Chungking, Sze, Aug. 5, 1923.

HSU AN-JEN

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—Don't you believe it is a cheap way of advertising? Don't you believe such correspondence is somewhat of a nuisance to your readers? To say the least, don't you think it is waste of space? Yours faithfully.

Grown up.

August 18, 1923.

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—It is hardly conceivable that the writer of the letter which you publish in today's issue of the CHINA PRESS under the caption "Portuguese Language" (whose name or pen-name, by the way, you have omitted) is a fellow national of mine, but I have, time and again, been forced by the very cold and hard facts which I have faced in my 13 years of residence in this most cosmopolitan city to the conclusion that such 'Portuguese' do exist, although their only claim to this nationality is that of name.

There is no denying the fact that the great majority of the Portuguese in the Far East depend on their knowledge of the English language entirely for their livelihood. This is due to the fact that we have grown too numerous for the small Colony of Macau from which we all come. But having emigrated to the neighboring cities, some of our very short-sighted fore-fathers fell into the criminal neglect of omitting to teach their children their mother-tongue, consoling themselves, no doubt, with the thought that they were more practical than sentimental. Facing life in their practical and unsentimental way, they discovered that all the requirements necessary for getting a job in one of the thousands of firms in the Far East was a little knowledge of the English language, elementary arithmetic and a readable handwriting. Accordingly, they have unplanned the 'education' of their children, which by the results accomplished, we are forced to admit does them no great honor in the majority of cases. From the practical standpoint it is all very well and very simple. But what of the children themselves?

We see very many of them grown into manhood, who call themselves Portuguese simply because they choose to use their father's family name. About their country and their own people some have only a very hazy idea and others just simply know not a thing. Is this an enviable position and could any self-respecting man glory in the fact that he is so placed, even though through no fault of his own?

No amount of argument will extricate a man from the very awkward position of some of the young men of the Far East (I speak of several nationalities) who, unfortunately, do not know their own language, because they were born and bred in these parts where the opportunity to learn their mother-tongue has been denied them, and where they are forced to speak the language of the schools which they frequent. But, I insist, their salvation is in their own hands. I have known of several cases where personal effort on the part of some of these men have been amply rewarded. Their reward, though very slight from the practical, bread-earning point of view, is nevertheless very gratifying to their own self-respect.

Of the factors which go into the making up of men, viz., education and environment, the latter has, unfortunately, won the upper hand in very many instances. This is a deeply rooted evil and cannot be remedied by letters such as the one I am referring to.

Enclosing my card, I am, Yours truly,

"In Name and in Fact."

A Portuguese.

August 18, 1923.

Haskell And Moss Named Advisors To Chinese Commission

Mr. Sidney A. Moss and Mr. R. S. Haskell, of the law firm of Haskell and Moss, have been appointed legal advisors to the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs, according to announcement made yesterday. The appointment was made by His Excellency Yang Tcheng, High Commissioner for Overseas Chinese Affairs and formerly Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here.

The Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs has to do with affairs of Chinese residing in all foreign countries.

Ship's Firemen Are Arrested On Larceny Charge

C. Meier and J. E. Wiley, employed as firemen on the Struthers and Barry steamship West Carama, were arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn to by Capt. T. D. Harris charging them with larceny. They probably will be given a preliminary hearing in the U. S. Court tomorrow morning.

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We have established a head office for China in The Robert Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, with Mr. W. R. Rice in charge as General Agent and Manager for China.
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America's most Popular Brand
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1923
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$9.50 PER DOZEN
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155 Avenue Joffre Central 1805
GEO. WILHELMI. Manager

Italian Protests Raid Of 500 Police On Hsuchowfu Hotel; Alleges Frame-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

yelling outrage began to break open everything, smash doors and windows, split open cases (especially those containing liquors) and drinking all the time like a bunch of Babylonians on an orgy, and eating all my provisions. I was sure they were out-and-out bandits.

"Everything was tasted. If they didn't like it they would throw it down. Glasses and bottles were broken and thrown about the courtyard. Trunks left behind by guests or travelers who had gone further into the interior, were broken open by the heroes of the day with ironical smiles and taunts as they looked at us as though they would have eaten us also. They were arrogant and abusive beyond words.

"At that time there was only one guest in the hotel, Mr. K. Abdulrachmanoff, my wife, and the daughter of Mr. Peter Nahshuff. The 500 soldiers must have been very brave to have come as they did to attack two men and two women.

DRIVEN LIKE CATTLE!

"During this unlawful attack soldiers with drawn guns drove us like cattle into one room, keeping us prisoner there. We were informed that, if we made the slightest move or didn't keep still we would be shot like dogs. They hardly let a minute go by without threatening us with death.

"Finally they rounded us up and began asking questions. 'Where are your arms?' they asked. I was astonished and astonished. I showed them my small Browning revolver kept for my personal defense. Not being satisfied with that, they tried to force me to tell them where a large amount of arms were supposed to be stored. One of them hit me on the neck with the butt of his rifle. Finally they stopped asking us questions but made Mr. Abdulrachmanoff and myself sign a paper written in Chinese at the points of a dozen revolvers.

"We still don't know what the paper contained but think it was a notice that we hadn't been robbed of anything. Bitter irony! Then they left us prisoner in the hotel with thirty guards. The next day I wired Mr. J. Krempasky, who had stored a lot of things with me, that the hotel had been raided and to come and look after his property. He arrived three days later and was also held a prisoner in the hotel. Why Mr. Krempasky was held a prisoner is unexplainable unless the Chinese are preparing themselves for the abolition of extra-territoriality and want to give justice in a different way than Europe does!

"After seven days—on July 22—we were still held prisoner and I made a strong protest, demanding to be liberated instantly, or else sent to Shanghai. Finally the hotel was sealed, chains like those on the anchors of ships being put on the doors, and we were shipped first to Nanking and then to Shanghai under guard. We came without our luggage and have only the clothes we were wearing at the time.

"My statement given here can be verified by many Chinese eye witnesses. I am now in Shanghai deprived of all I had. I have put into the hotel all my savings of the years I worked in Korea and on the Lunghai railway. Who will indemnify me for my losses and my sufferings. Thinking to make an honest living I am ruined now, alas, at the hands of those who claim to be Chinese authorities and who are so eager in their claims that they are fitted to give justice and fair-play if extraterritoriality is abolished. Extraterritoriality is the only salvation of foreigners in this country!

(signed)
E. Miorelli."

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

from the Frenchtown jail and was unaware that the French police, before turning him loose, had affixed an identification tag to his habiliments. Thus Oo is in again for 30 days, being the guest this time of the international authorities.

THE LODGING PROBLEM

The watchman whose duty it is to keep an eye on some temporarily vacated premises in Rangoon Road returned from supper the other evening and found the lock smashed off the front door. He dashed agitatedly within, expecting to view a desolated interior. After extensive search he pulled Koo Sung-jau out of a dark corner.

Koo assured the Court that there was nothing reprehensible about his conduct. He had observed that the building was unoccupied and he needed rest badly. Therefore he had tried the door, and, finding it locked, had broken in. He had no intention of taking anything except a snooze and it was a surprise to him that such procedure was in contravention of the municipal statutes. The Court heightened his surprise by ordering him to the city bastille for a couple of months.

Still Investigating Alice Dollar Outrage

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 16—Connected with the negotiations about the settlement of the recent fracas at Ichang involving the Alice Dollar, Mr. Wei Chung-lien, Superintendent of Customs of Ichang, has come to Hankow to consult the Hankow Foreign Office and General Hsiao Yao-nan. The immediate question being discussed concerns the transfer of a Fukwan by the name of Liu who headed the party of soldiers in the outrage. The American authorities have demanded that Liu be turned over to Hsiao to be punished.

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve)

Orders By The A.C.P. (Reserve)

No. 256—Resignation: S/Cs. 68 Zelensky, 98 Rogers, 120 Stelle, 155 Cohen and 193 Goodhind are permitted to resign at their own request.

No. 257—Unattached List: Warning Officer Rawlins, S/Cs. 32 Bowern, 123 Keefe, 125 Weston and 138 Ball are transferred to the Unattached List.

No. 258—Promotion: S/C. 106 Rea to be Warning Officer "B" Squad, Hongkew, vice W/Officer Rawlins (to Unattached List).

No. 259—Transfer: S/C. 142 Austin from "A" to "C" Squad, Sinza.

No. 260—Leave: S/C 146 Scott is granted an indefinite period leave of absence from July 19, 1923.

S/C 174 Haggeman is granted leave from August 1, 1923 to August 31, 1923.

S/C 219 Sullivan is granted leave from August 1, 1923 to August 31, 1923.

S/C 210 Murphy is granted leave from August 1, 1923 to August 31, 1923.

S/C 91 Sizemore is granted leave from August 15, 1923 to ...ember 15, 1923.

S/C 27 Jones is granted leave from September 8, 1923 to September 23, 1923.

(Signed) W. BEATTY,
A. C. P. (I/C Reserve).
Headquarters, Town Hall,
August 16, 1923.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted day at £1=83.63 francs.

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Catholic Priests Arrive In Hankow, Tell of Bandit Raid

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hankow, August 18.—The two Catholic priests, Father McHugh and Father Ward, arrived at Hankow this morning. In an interview they said that the bandits burnt up Sungho on Tuesday morning in which place Father Ward had arrived the previous night. Father Ward escaped unmolested. The bandits then proceeded to Taoshih where they demanded Father McHugh, who meanwhile escaped by crossing the river and using a door as a raft. All the town was destroyed except the Catholic church and the Protestant hospital. It is believed that the bandits are the same who captured Father Malotto.

Kiss Pressure Is Now Recorded

Paris.—Girls, what is your kiss pressure?

Professor Schmack, a great savant of Strasbourg, has just invented a delicate instrument to record kiss pressure. He is thinking about coming to America to show the machine.

"I think I might get some wonderful results in Los Angeles if I could get a test—out of some movie actresses who make 1,000-yard kisses for the American pictures," the professor said in an interview, mournfully adding that they probably would break the machine.

A really valuable scientific discovery made by Professor Schmack is that the blood pressure of men when kissing a woman immediately leaped from 130 to 160 units, while a woman's rarely advanced beyond 110 and generally fluttered coldly around 100.

Dr. Schmack's method is simply a test of blood pressure before, during and after the osculation.

He also discovered that he secured better results at night than at day, and with lovers than with ordinary people.

Notice to Ladies

You need have no worry about your hair being straight and untidy during the hot and damp days, just drop in at M. Paul the Beauty Parlour, 30 Nanking Road who is the specialist for Nestle Permanent and Lancil Wave.

Copper Notes At Big Discount

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 15.—Though copper notes of smaller denominations are not being discounted in Peking because police regulations do not permit this, nevertheless there is a striking discrimination being shown against them, for example, a dollar is worth 197 coppers, but if copper notes are accepted the quivalent of 225 coppers is obtainable.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 17.—It appears that Major Esterhazy died at Harpenden at the age of 74, where he lived for fifteen years as a country gentleman with his wife and two servants. He was continually engaged in literary work, frequently contributing to continental journals. His identity was not suspected even by his intimate friends.

PATRAI RELEASED

(Reuter's Service)

Lahore, Aug. 17.—Laj Patrai, who was sent to prison owing to participation in Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation campaign, has been released on the ground of illness. It is believed that he is suffering from tuberculosis.

Let ZAM-BUK Soothe & Cure

ACTUAL skin disease which begins with just noticeable irritation, unpleasant itching, or unsightly patches is too serious to experiment upon with crude fatty ointments.

Such treatment may easily aggravate any minor eruption or soreness into a serious ulcer or an attack of *fiery eczema, or poisoned sores.*

When any itching or soreness suggests that you have contracted skin disease, treat it from the first with Zam-Buk, the *real* skin-cure. Zam-Buk contains the purest and

most curative herbal extracts

which Nature herself provides for the healing and regeneration of the human skin. These refined herbal extracts are readily absorbed by the tiny pores and they extend their germicidal curative action far below the surface, soothing and purifying the whole tissue, quickly uprooting the most deep-seated disease.

Zam-Buk, which is essentially *a real curative skin medicine*, has proved successful in thousands of cases of eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, itch, ulcers, abscesses, heat sores, poisoned wounds, sore feet, piles, cuts, burns, scalds, etc. Zam-Buk which is

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS

is obtainable from all Chemists and medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, and the Straits.

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EMPRESS TAKES NEXT AMERICAN MAIL AUGUST 27

President Grant Brings Passengers And Letters Thursday

Following the sailing of the Presidents boats, the next mail for America will be sent on the Empress of Australia, August 27, and the Korea Maru is leaving for San Francisco on August 23.

With mail and passengers, the President Cleveland sailed for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu early yesterday afternoon, and is due to dock in San Francisco on September 6.

With the sailing of the Kashmir yesterday, the next mail for Europe will go on the N.Y.K. boat Suwa Maru next Saturday, and mail from Europe is due on the Andre Lebon next Tuesday.

Bringing a heavy mail from the United States, the President Grant is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Thursday, and the Empress of Asia will arrive from Vancouver on Friday. The President was due at Yokohama yesterday morning, and the Empress should arrive there tomorrow.

The P. and O. steamer Nellore left London at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, August 15, and is due to arrive in Shanghai on October 26. The Glen Line steamer Glenshane, from London via ports, left Hongkong Friday morning, and is expected to arrive in port tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the China Merchants Lower Wharf.

The Africa Maru of O. S. K. is due in Shanghai from Hongkong at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will sail for Puget Sound at 6 o'clock Tuesday. The Canadian Highlander of the C. G. M. M. will leave Kobe next Thursday, and arriving in Shanghai a week from today. The N. D. L. liner Weser left Genoa on August 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about September 18.

PROGRAM GIVEN FOR OPEN AIR CONCERT TUESDAY

The next open-air concert by the Municipal Orchestra will be played at Hongkew Park Tuesday evening beginning at 5:30 o'clock, when the following program will be given:

1.—Overture "The Naiades" Bennett
2.—(a) Torendor et Andalouse Rubinstein
(b) Symphonic Sketch "Komarinskaja" Glinka
3.—"The Wand of Youth" 2nd Suite) Sir Edw. Elgar
(a) March, (b) The Little Bells, (c) Moths and Butterflies, (d) Fountain Dance (e) The Tame Bear, (f) The Wild Bears
4.—Suite From Ballet "Cephale Et Procris" Gretry
(a) Tambourin
(b) Menuetto
(c) Gigue
5.—Selection from The Opera La Navaraise Massenet
A. de Kryger
Conductor: Assistant Conductor
Maestro Mario Paci.

College Song Book

"The China College Song Book," collected and arranged by Professor E. J. Anderson, of Shanghai College, has just been issued by the Commercial Press and should find a ready demand in the various institutions of higher learning in China.

The book contains the words and music to a hundred Chinese and American college songs and the various national anthems, as well as other patriotic and popular numbers. Most of the old favorites for college crowd singing are included and the volume is well gotten out.

Tomorrow's Concert

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
Overture, "Peet and Peasant" Suppe
Waltz, "Langage des Fleurs" Roberts
Selection, "The Kiss Call" Caryll
(a) Song, "You come to Me" d'Hardelot
(b) Waltz, "Southern Moon" de Freyne
Selection, "Offenbachiana" Meyrelles
A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

MUTT & JEFF

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Look! The Boys Are Gonna See The Big Fight

By Bud Fisher

WELL, JEFF, HERE WE ARE IN SHELBY, MONTANA FOR THE BIG FIGHT! NOTHING'S TOO GOOD FOR US SO WE'LL PUT UP AT THE BEST HOTEL IN TOWN!
SURE! WE'VE GOT SEVEN BUCKS!
HERE, BOY!
THANKS, BOSS!
THIS IS AN AWFUL EXPENSIVE HOTEL, MUTT, AND WE'VE ONLY GOT SEVEN DOLLARS!
FOUR BITS
THAT'S JUST WHY I MADE A RESERVATION! I'M GIVING YOU A LAY OUT! THIS PHONE IS FOR YOU GET SERVICE, A LOT OF SERVICE FOR YOUR MONEY!
CENTRAL, GIVE ME SHELBY 2003, CENTRAL 2906, BUTTE 2142, ANACONDA 7439-COPPER 462-AND—
OH, MIKE, WHO ALL ARE YOU CALLING UP? YOU DON'T KNOW ANYBODY IN SHELBY!
I KNOW, BUT I JUST WANT A LOT OF SERVICE!
CENTRAL, HELLO CENTRAL, HELLO PLEASE! ALSO GIVE ME NUGGET GULCH, SHERIDAN LAKE, 1618 2 RINGS!

News Brevities

A Chinese hawker found selling ice cream without a license was fined $5 by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Greenberg, a Russian, living at 287 Broadway, appeared in the Mixed Court before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh yesterday charged with assaulting a Mrs. Brishtien. The case was remanded for a hearing on September 3.

* * *

Mr. E. D. Sachs of the old and wealthy San Francisco family and Mr. J. C. Brickell, the well known realty operator, also of San Francisco, arrived on the s.s. President Grant and are stopping at the Astor House. They are accompanied by their wives and will visit Peking. They are booked to return to America on the s.s. President Pierce.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Allison left for Weihaiwei on a short holiday yesterday.

* * *

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China announce that Mr. Colin Frederick Campbell, Chairman of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., has been elected a Director of the Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Duncan Carmichael.

* * *

This afternoon members of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will compete for the "Topligh" Cup presented by Mr. E. Moller. Shooting will start at 4 p.m., wet or fine.

* * *

It is said that 30 Japanese women interested in industrial reform will arrive in Shanghai next month for the purpose of investigating conditions in China, especially those under which women work.

* * *

Mr. C. E. Moss was assessed costs and warned for having no motor car license when he appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday.

* * *

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Wen Shih-tsung of Nanking, who was presented with a silver shield as a token of the regard of the ex-captives of the Pao Tan Ku bandits, returned to Nanking yesterday.

* * *

The murder of the former Indian employe of the municipal police, for which two Indians, Carpara and Warr'am Singh were committed for trial at the British Supreme Court came to a rapid conclusion yesterday when the Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. A. G. Mosson, under the rule of the Court decided not to proceed with the case, therefore the defendants were dismissed.

* * *

Mr. M. Sternberg was again found guilty and assessed the costs by U. S. Commissioner for parking his car on an unauthorised vehicle stand for an extended period on July 1.

* * *

Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren at the Victoria Nursing home on August 17.

* * *

Acting Sub-Inspector William Y. Henderson of the Hongkong police was killed on last Monday when he ran into a tree with a motor cycle. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

* * *

The Douglas S. S. Company has purchased the American ship Repose in the Philippines and will fit it for runs along the China Coast, according to the Hongkong Telegraph.

* * *

The Japanese police have ordered that the film "Robin Hood," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, is not to be shown in Japan as it is alleged to be detrimental to the morals of the people.

* * *

The birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Benbow Rowe, Lamerton, Great Western Road, was announced yesterday.

* * *

Vacationists sailing for Weihaiwei on the s.s. Fengtien included Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Mr. G. Clayrigge, and Mr. H.H. Ramsay.

* * *

Commander G.D. Musso, the Italian attorney, sailed for the United States yesterday on the President [illegible] to Italy. Commander Musso was ill before the bandit raid in which he was a captive for 33 days and the long period of captivity had further ill effects. He may not return to China, remaining in Italy.

* * *

Mrs. Alba Corralli, the Italian woman who was one of the foreigners captured by bandits on the raid on the Tsinpu 'Blue' Express in May, sailed for Italy on the President Wilson yesterday.

Presidential Decree Gives Mexicans Land

Mexico City.—A presidential decree of today authorises all Mexicans over 18 years old, not possessing real estate to seize any national or unappropriated land at any time without further requirement than planting stakes on the property and notifying the Minister of Agriculture.

Supplied by All Chemists

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale everywhere.

Habits

BY RITA WEIMAN

Habits are the links that form the chain of character. This may seem a startling assertion in view of the fact that habits seem superficial, whereas character is a fundamental of living. Yet, traced from their beginnings, they become so essential a part of us that they motivate everything we do.

Take an extreme case, for instance. Suppose a man in want struggles against the temptation to steal. If he has been brought up as a criminal, that struggle is a weak one. If, on the contrary, circumstances have pushed him to the point of theft, the battle with himself is tremendous. But once resistance is broken down and he finds himself successful in crime, the habit of resistance gradually weakens, and if he continues to go uncaught, the habit of yielding to temptation gets him into its clutches, holds him there.

Most of us aren't even conscious of our habits. We don't know that they rule our lives. What man would think of taking seriously the statement that walking the reservoir every morning makes a better man of him? He might acknowledge that it improves his health, but he would never realise that the improvement in health means a clairty of viewpoint, that fresh air clears away the cobwebs in his brain and that a clear brain directs thought into clean channels.

The man who loves good food and has formed the habit of eating heavily in the middle of the day would not believe you if you were to tell him that overeating makes him disagreeable and selfish. You can't persuade him that the habit of self-indulgence is the easiest to drift into, that its direct result is to induce a lack of consideration for everybody with whom he comes in contact.

But we may wonder eventually why people don't like him or why those who pretend to like him are simply using him for what they can get out of him. But he never realises that the little habits which he may have formed bit by bit have affected his disposition, that their supremacy has made him their slave to such an extent that now they rule his whole life.

There isn't an unworthy impulse which once yielded to can't get hold of you with an iron grip. On the other hand, there isn't a habit which you can't direct through the power of your own will—if you will do it. It's a terribly hard struggle sometimes, even in so small a matter as hopping out of bed in the morning. Yet the man or woman who has a job to fill and falls into the habit of reaching it late each morning, finds himself drifting downstream, and wonders why other craft are sailing ahead of his.

The success in holding to the habit of working a certain number of hours every day, whether I feel like it or not. It wasn't easy to cultivate. Often I tear up what I've written—often it wasn't worth writing. But at least the work has been done, the machinery of the brain kept moving. Laziness is one of the most pernicious habits in the world, because, like a slow illness, it undermines moral health. The most difficult task is the effort of forcing yourself to do something you don't want to do. Yet, strangely enough—or not strangely, come to think of it—you can form the habit of doing just that, of systematising the hours of your day so that they will yield you the best product. Eventually you won't mind a bit.

A good, constructive habit becomes a good friend. And, of course, we all know that it's a nice sort of feeling to have conquered yourself.

Any number of people confuse habits with manners. But they go far deeper than using a toothpick in public or making a noise when you drink your soup. Bad habits that are bad manners mean merely ignorance which can be corrected. Bad habits that are bad character mean deliberate lack of self-control, which can't be corrected unless we form the habit of doing it ourselves.

China is Trying

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SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

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They Satisfy
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Unsurpassed for soundness of construction, beauty of design and with all the essential refinements of Tone, Touch, and Finish only to be found in Pianos of the very highest quality.

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37 NANKING ROAD

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The hot weather, usually a trying season for butter, leaves FARM BRAND and SHAMROCK BRAND Canadian Butter unaffected, because they are packed first in waxed paper and then in *Waxed Cardboard Cartons.* No other butter in the market has the protection this double packing affords.

FARM and SHAMROCK Protected Butter Is Always Fresh

"SHAMROCK" Brand - - - $1.15
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LETTUCE

Our lettuce is grown specially for us from Morses seeds with bone meal fertilizer.

At all dealers or from

DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 BUBBLING WELL ROAD PHONE, WEST 641

THE BIG BARGAIN WEEK OF THE SALE AT "WHITEAWAY'S"

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS DRAWN FROM THE VARIOUS SECTIONS AND PUT ON SHOW
AT ABSOLUTELY ROCK BOTTOM CLEARING PRICES
YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY DURING THE YEAR OF PURCHASING OUR GOODS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES
THE GREAT POPULARITY OF "WHITEAWAY'S" HAS BEEN BUILT UP ON VALUES

GENTS SUITS TO CLEAR

Light weight Grey check Tweed Suits, 3 pieces. Usually $65.50 Bargain price **$45.00**

Tweed Suits (3 pieces) Fawn colour, large check. Usually $65.50 Bargain price **$45.00**

6 Linen Jackets, Usually $16.50 Bargain price **$10.50**

Lovatt Tweed Sport Suit (2 pieces) Usually $75.00 Bargain price **$49.50**

Brown Tweed Suit (2 pieces) Usually $55.00 Bargain price **$39.50**

Blue Tweed Suit (3 pieces) Usually $75.00 Bargain price **$49.50**

2 white Gabardine Suits (2 pieces) Usually $39.50 Bargain price **$29.50**

Brown Shetland Tweed Suit (3 pieces) Usually $75.00 Bargain price **$49.50**

Donegal Tweed Sports Suit (2 pieces) Usually $55.00 Bargain price **$39.50**

PRINTED REPP, 10 pieces only, various in good colourings, 40 inch. wide Usual price $1.50 yd. Sale price **$0.85** cts. yd.

ENGLISH CREPES, 600 yds. in pretty colourings of stripes checks and plaids fast colours. Usual price $1.25 yd. Sale price **$0.70** cts. yd.

EMBROIDERED ORGANDIE, only a few pieces left special offer to clear, 44 inch. wide Usual price $2.95 yd. Sale price **$1.95** yd.

RATINES, 10 pieces only, white ground with coloured stripe, 40 inch. wide Usual price $2.25 yd. Sale price **$1.25** yd.

VOILES, all our remaining stock of voiles, 40 inch. wide Usual price $2.25 and $1.95 Sale price **$1.00** yd.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

ENGLISH GINGHAMS, all designs, offered at one price to clear, 27 inch. wide Usual price 75 cts. Sale price **50** cts. yd.

PRINTED MUSLINS, in pretty designs only a limited quantity, 27 inch. wide Usual price 95 cts. Sale price **50** cts. yd.

LENO BROCADE, manufacturers stock offered at half cost of production 1200 yards in white only in three designs, 28 inch. wide Usual price $1.50 Sale price **50** cts. yd.

All remnants further reduced to effect clearance.

100 yards Embroidered Net Flouncings, Colours Black, Navy, Brown, width 36 ins. Usually $4.75 Now **$2.40**

1,000 yds. Embroidered Lawn Edgings, 8 ins. wide. Usually $1.00 Now **25 cts.** yd.

50 yd. Silk and Wool all over Peece Lace, colors Black, Gold, Jade, Black and White. 35 ins. Usually $8.75 Now **$4.40**

75 Only Plain and Fancy Silk and Cretonne Sunshades. Usually $5.50 to 35.00 Now **$2.75** to **$17.50** each

30 Only Ladies Shetland Wool spencers, Long sleeves. Usually $3.95 Now **$2.00**

35 Only Fleecy Lined Combinations, large size. Usually $6.50 Now **$3.25**

75 yds. Embroidered Muslin Flouncing width 26 ins. Usually $1.50 Now **75 cts.** yard

150 yds. White Voile Flouncing, Assorted desings. Usually $4.75 Now **$2.40**

250 yds. of Silver Net Lace and Sequin Dress Trimming, 3 to 8 inch. wide all to be cleared at half price.

150 yds. Jet Bead Gimp Trimming, 75 cts., $1.35, $1.50 yd. all at half price.

BARGAINS IN MEN'S WEAR

25 Fancy Bead Girdles, assorted colors and designs. Price from **$3.50** to **$16.50** all half price.

60 doz. Mens best Quality Twill Tennis Hats, all sizes Bargain price **$1.95** each

65 doz. Mens Real Sola Pith Sun Helmets, covered white drill, Usually $7.50 Bargain price **$5.00** each

100 doz. Mens Open end Ties, all colours, Usually $1.95 each Bargain price **$1.00** each

200 doz. Mens Bow Ties, assorted colours, to clear, **$1.00** each

75 doz. Mens Check Ties, assorted colours, Bargains price 2 for **$1.00**

100 doz. Mens check Bow Ties, Bargain price 2 for **$1.00**

Mens Straw Hats, best British Make to clear at **$2.50** each

Oddments in Mens Day Shirts, splendid quality, assorted sizes, to clear **$2.95** each

Mens Twill Tennis Shirts, splendid quality, to clear **$3.25** each

1000 doz. Mens White Lawn Handkerchief 18 by 18 Bargain price **$2.25** doz.

30 doz. Mens Grey Suede Waist Belts, all sizes, Worth $1.75 Sale price **$1.25**

50 doz. Men's Tweed Caps, a good shape Cap, assorted colours. Worth $1.95 Sale price **$1.25** each

27 doz. Men's Mikado Braces Worth $1.75 Sale price **$1.25** pair

BARGAINS IN BOOTS SHOES

100 doz. Men's Cotton Socks, Black and White, all sizes. 2 prs. for **$1.00**

20 doz. Men's White Coat Sweaters, all pure wool, Worth $14.50 Sale price **$8.50** each

10 doz. Men's Pull over White Sweaters, Roll collar and Blo Collar, V Neck Styles Worth $9.50 Sale price **$5.50** each

6 doz. Only Men's White Pull over Sweaters, Roll Collar and Blo Collar, Worth $8.50 Sale price **$4.50** each

36 pairs only Men's White Canvas Oxfords Leather Sole and Heel, To clear **$5.50** pair

200 pairs Oddments in Mens Footwear comprising Evening Pumps, in Calf and Patent, black and brown Boots, and white canvas boots and shoes. Price from **$2.00** to **$8.75** pair

Priced from $2.00 to $8.75 pair. 300 pairs Oddments in Ladies Footwear, comprising white canvas boots and shoes, black Leather boots. To clear from **$2.00** and **$7.50** pair

To clear from $2.00 to & 7.50 pair 100 pairs Ladies White Canvas Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps, Hallys Make, this year's goods just-slightly soiled. Usual price $9.50 Half price **$1.75**

75 pairs only Ladies White Canvas Blucher Oxford shoes every pair perfect. To clear **$4.50** pair

Oddments in Men's White Canvas Tennis Shoes Red Rubber Soles, Usual price $9.50 Half price **$4.25**

50 pairs Men's White Canvas Boots Leather Soles and Heels, Usual price $8.95 Half price **$4.50**

150 pairs Childrens Shoes Mostly white canvas oxfords and ankle strips. To be cleared from **$1.75** to **$4.50**

Ladies Artificial Silk Sports Coats in self colors with striped collars and cuffs, Brown, White, Royal Blue, Red. Usually price $32.50 Half price **$16.25**

36 only White Organdie Muslin and Voile Embroidered Dresses in the prettiest styles. Usually priced from $19.50 to $35.50 to clear **$5.00** each.

BARGAINS IN LADIES WEAR

56 only Floral Voile Dresses in the daintiest of designs and colourings, trimmed with net collars etc, in the latest styles. Usual price from $15.50 to $39.50 to clear **$5.00** each.

48 only Ladies Trimmed Model Hats, all this season's shape and styles in a variety of colourings. Usual prices from $10.50 to $39.50 to clear **$2.50** each.

48 only Ladies Cotton Dressing Gowns, in Floral Voile trimmed satin ribbon. Usual prices $6.50 to $18.50 to clear at **$3.25** to **$9.25** each.

Oddments in Corsets, a few sizes only, 250 pairs of Ladies W.B. Onform Corsets, this season numbers. Usual prices $4.50 $5.25 $5.50 to clear **$2.95** per pair

HALF PRICE OFFER, 30 only French Model Hats, all this seasons newest styles and colourings Usual prices $19.50 to $27.50 to clear at **$10.00** each

HALF PRICE BARGAINS, Ladies Poplin, Jumper and Skirts, combined colours Mauve and Grey Usual Price $19.50 Half price **$9.75**

HALF PRICE OFFERS, Children Dresses, made of superior quality, embroidered Voile and Muslin, slightly shop soiled. Usual prices $4.50 to $7.50 each to clear at **$2.25** to **$3.75** each

NOTABLE BARGAINS, Childrens Bretonne Net dresses, in an exceptional quality daintily trimmed with lace edgings, and coloured ribbons, Usual price $7.50 each Bargain price **$4.75** each

HALF PRICE OFFERS OF NOTE, Girls Semi-trimmed straw Hats in a variety of shades and shapes, prettily trimmed. Usually $7.50 to 9.50 each to clear **$3.75** and **$4.75** each

GENUINE HALF PRICE OFFER, 12, only Childrens dyed Shantung Coats in the pretty Cream and Tan. colourings of Natural, Mauve, Usually $6.50 to $12.50 each to clear **$2.25** to **$6.25** each

12 only English Leather Brief Bags, sizes 12 to 16 inch. Usual price $9.50 to $13.50 each to clear **$6.50** each

24 only Imitation Leather attach cases, very special value, sizes 12 to 14 inches. Usual price $6.50 to $9.50 each to clear **$3.50** to **$5.50** each

18 only Gent.s Fibre Suit Cases, strong reliable quality, sizes 22 and 26 inches Usual price $11.00 to $18.00 ea. to clear **$5.50** to **$9.50** each

18 only Gent's Leather Suit Cases Best American make, sizes 24 and 26 inches Usual price $13.50 & $35.00 ea. to clear **$17.50** each

BARGAINS IN BEDSTEADS

24 only Leather Kit Bag best British make, sizes 16 to 20 inches Usual price $25.00 to $29.00 ea. to clear **$15.50** each

12 only Leather Suit Cases, best American manufacture, sizes 24 and 26 inches Usual price $65.50 and $69.50 to clear **$35.50** each

Four Post Black Enamelled Bedstead British Manufacture, size 3 ft. by 6 ft. 6 inches Usual price $71.50 To clear **$16.50**

French Bedsteads, White Enamelled with brass Ornamentations, sizes 5 ft. by 6½ ft. Usual price $47.50 each To clear **$32.50**

150 only Best Dimity Bed Quilts, 68 x 86 ins. all white Light and hard wearing. To clear at **$10.50** each

50 only Nottingham Lace Bedspreads, most effective and Economical, sizes 60 x 86 inches Sale price only **$3.95** each

200 only Duchess Lace Trimmed Sets, 4 piece set To clear **$1.00** per set, great value.

100 only Lunch Cloths half-bleached, sizes 41 x 41 inches. strong and economical at **$1.50** each to clear

140 only White Cushion Cases, size about 20 x 20 inches with neat embroidery Bargain price **$1.00** each

150 yds. only Pure Bleached Sheeting about 54 inches wide Bargain price **90** cts. per yd.

2,000 yds. only Cumberland Prints, at less than one third original prices, 35 inches before $5.50 Now **$1.50** per yd.

100 only Kapoc Filled Cushions with neat Cretonne Covers, sizes about 19 x 19 inches Bargain price **$1.95** each

1,750 yds. only Fadeless "Fish" Curtain Nets about 54 inches, all newest colourings absolutely the newest and best for long or short Curtains, to clear at **$1.50** per yd.

1,000 Best English Printed Sateens 30 inches wide nice assortment colouring to clear **$1.25** yd.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHING GOODS

150 doz. Bleached Damask Napkins, size about 23 by 23 ins. Bargain Price **$6.95** per dozen, hemmed

600 yds. Bleached Huck Towelling, about 19 in. wide Bargain price **75** cts. per yd

350 only Turkish Bath Mats, size 23 by 36 in. In Pink, Sky or Helio Bargain price **$1.95** each

300 yds. only "Fabrikoid" best for furniture covering, 50 in. good colourings to clear **$2.95** yard

1,500 yds. only English Mosquito Netting, 72 inch. Fine Mesh To clear **85** cts. per yd.

250 yds. Nottingham Lace Curtain Net, Cream only plain edge 60 in. wide Usual $2.95 to clear at **$1.50**

300 only Handsome Travelling Rugs, size 54 by 74 in. with neat plaid designs to clear $3.50 each

1.000 only Ice Blankets thick and ideal for the purpose, 30 by 40 ins. to clear at 45 cts. each.

100 only Mosquito Nets (Square top) 6½ by 3 Bargain price **$9.50** each

200 doz. Tumblers ½ pint, plain Belgian Crystal Usual price $2.95 doz. Bargain price **$1.00** for 6

100 only Moulded Glass Butter Dishes Large size Usual price $1.50 Bargain price **$1.00** each

150 doz. "Tuscan" China White Fluted Breakfast Plates Usual price $10.50 Bargain price **$3.50** doz.

35 only "New Art" Teasets, 21 pieces, Green edge design will worth $7.50 Bargain price **$5.50** set

135 doz. White Meat Plates Usual price $6.50 doz. Bargain price **$4.00** doz.

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE AND CROCKERY

93 dox. White Pudding Plates Usual price $5.50 Bargain price **$3.50** doz.

75 only White Ironstone Toilet sets Usual price $10.50 Bargain price **$8.95** set

25 doz. Ice Cream Plates, Clear Moulded Glass Usual price $3.95 Bargain price **$2.50** doz.

100 dozen Water Bottles and Glasses Plain Usual price 85 cts. each Bargain price **$1.00** for 2

78 only Aluminium Coffee Percolators, 3 pint. Usual price $4.50 Bargain price **$3.50**

39 only American Aluminium Double Boilers, 2 pint. Usual price $4.95 Bargain price **$3.95**

73 only American Aluminium Roasting Pans size 14½ x 10½ ins. Usual price $5.00 Bargain price **$3.50**

20 only Moha all metal Ice Cream Freezers, 2 quart. Usual price $4.75 Bargain price **$3.50** each

75 only Brush and Crumb sets, polished copper. Well worth $2.95 Bargain price **$1.50** set.

100 Jam Dishes with Silver Plated Cover and Spoon. Usual price $3.50 Bargain price **$2.50** each

100 Gallon Tins Floor Polish. Usual price $3.50 Sale price **$2.00** gallon.

25 only 2 pint English Electric Kettles, copper body Usual price $12.50 Bargain price **$10.25** each

35 "Wearever" Brand Aluminium Saucepans and Covers 3 pint size Usual price $3.75 Bargain price **$2.75**

2000 of our famous "Wayloo" Vacuum Flasks, sold in 1914 at $2.50 Bargain price **$1.00**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — **"WAYLOO - CORNER"** — **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Allege Coolie Tortured By Japanese At Hankow Because Of Boycott Act

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Official Said To Have "Hanged" Chinese With Load Of Stones Around Neck—Coolies On Strike

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 15—With a load of stones tied on his neck, and his wrists twisted behind his arms drawn up behind his back until he fainted in excruciating agony, a Chinese coolie was hanged in "inquisition" fashion yesterday morning by an official of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., in their shipping godown in the Japanese Concession, according to the story the coolie has told the police.

The coolie, Kiang Foo-pao, was employed as one of five who were given six cases of pins to be carried into the Chinese city to the firm of Tah Tung Company, a Japanese shipping firm. Upon their entrance into the native city, at Houhwaiou coming through the British Concession, the cargo was siezed by members of the anti-Japanese Boycott Society of Hankow. Under the impression that the consignees were a Chinese firm, the society ordered the goods confiscated, and since finding that the firm is a Japanese concern, the society has already returned the merchandise to Tah Tung Company.

LYNCH LAW

The goods were seized on Monday afternoon, but it being too late to report the matter to the owners of the cargo, the coolies were compelled to wait until the next morning before they could obtain admittance to the godown of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha. On reporting the circumstance of the seizure, the first coolie in the line, who has been employed by the company for the past twelve years, was seized by an official of the company and strung to a tree within the compound.

M. Murata, who signs per pro for the Company, is reported to be the official responsible for the act of brutal savagery which almost led to the death of one of their oldest employees. The coolie reported the loss of the six cases of pins at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, and the Japanese in question flew into a rage and ordered two uniformed policemen in the Japanese Concession to assist in hanging the coolie. They were unwilling to have a hand in the affair, so the Japanese is alleged to have tied a mass of stones about the victim's neck, looped a rope over his wrist which were drawn behind him, and drew him into the air until the tips of his toes just swung from the ground. As he was drawn up the coolie shouted for aid and screamed from the extreme pain, and hundreds of other coolies attracted by the excitement rushed to the scene. They were not permitted to be of any relief to the sufferer, who remained suspended for ten minutes, long enough for him to turn black and faint into unconciousness.

FEARFUL TORTURE

After being suspended with the load of stones about his neck, until his shoulder points were practically twisted out of place, the other coolies finally cut him down and tried to revive him. It was impossible for them to bring him back to life without intelligent assistance, and he was practically given up for dead. In protest the coolies bore the victim to the Japanese police station, and were there refused recognition and they were ordered out.

Returning to the Special Administration District, they encountered the Japanese said to be responsible for the hanging, and carried him along with them to the police station in the Special Administration District. There a doctor was summoned from the Tung Jen Hospital, who performed a camphor injection as a last resort. The injection proved effective, and in a few minutes the coolie was again breathing, and although still in a state of coma, was restored sufficiently to permit of his removal to the Tung Jen Hospital, where he is now resting after having been subjected to torture approaching death.

The value of the merchandise seized by the society in the interest of the Anti-Japanese boycotters was about twelve hundred taels, and it is reported that the total cargo has since been returned to Ta Tung company. Officials of the company called at the Special Administration District police station after the hanging had occurred and authorised the police to send the injured man to the hospital at their company's expenses.

COOLIES STRIKE

At about 4 p.m. yesterday, all the coolies in the employ of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., refused to work for the M. S. K. godown, and the Japanese tried to get outside coolies to move their cargoes. But the Japanese complained to the Special Administration District police that the coolies on strike influenced the outsiders not to work for the M. S. K. The Special Administration District police stated that they would pacify the coolies and would try to make them work as usual.

The number one coolie was called to the Special Administration District police station late last night and was advised by the chief of police to endeavor to quite the coolies, who it is feared may start wholesale trouble in retaliation.

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 15.—The anti-Japanese boycott is taking a decided turn to the worse, according to the best informed source. Export cargoes bought by Japanese firms have been seized by the boycott society and declared confiscated, and circulars have been widespread in the city urging wholesale measure in boycotting Japanese goods. Bales of cotton, hemp and other produce are now in custody at the society's headquarters. Untiring efforts are being made to bring to light dealings between Chinese and Japanese business men in an attempt to stagnate both import and export lines of Japanese firms.

The local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has received an order from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to advise the merchants not to go beyond the track and interfere with international comity. General Hsiao Yao-nan Tuchun of Wuchang has also received several telegrams from influential men of the Chihli faction advising him to take steps to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott. It is understood that Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wang Cheng-ping are among those who advised Hsiao Yao-nan to suppress the movement.

French Wireless—News And Views

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—According to the London correspondent of the Temps the opinion there is that the last British Note was intended particularly for the British public. It is beginning to be felt that though opinion is divided, generally it is still hand-in-hand with France. The same newspaper further draws attention to the initial illusions with regard to the sentiment of the United States. The Daily Mail says that the Note has at the same time irritated the Allies and the Americans. It announces an article by Lord Rothermere, which will appear in the Sunday Journal, showing the consequences which a rupture of the entente would have. These would be principally an obligatory (loan) service and a heavy increase in taxation.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—The branch of the Reichsbank at Duesseldorf, having agreed to pay the total of the requisitions made upon it, has been evacuated by the troops which were occupying it.

At the request of farmers in the Waltropp district patrols of French cavalry have been sent into the country to prevent pillage of the crops.

French gendarmerie also intervened to prevent the looting of several confectionery and food shops at Herne.

In spite of these incidents the press reports that the situation tends to become normal again in the occupied districts as a result of the improvement in the economic crisis.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—The Temps learns from Madrid that the commercial negotiations between Spain and Germany have been completely broken off as a result of the obstinacy of the Germans in insisting on the increase of certain Customs tariffs, which strike Spanish products, and the categorical refusal of the Spaniards to accept this increase.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—The Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Thaon di Revel, today officially received the Medaille Militaire conferred on him by the French Government.

The Royal Academy has elected the following foreign members: Prof. Henri Hauette (Philosophy), M. Edmond Pottier (Archaeology), and M. Jerome Carcopino, Director of the French School at Rome (Geography).

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—On Wednesday the third anniversary of the victory of the Vistula against the Bolsheviks was solemnly celebrated throughout Poland.

The Polish Press sympathetically welcomes the accession of President Coolidge and emphasises several instances of President Coolidge's support of the Polish cause during the Great War.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—The commission charged with settling the details of the evacuation of Constantinople by the British garrison has completed its labors. The evacuation will begin immediately after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the National Assembly of Angora.

According to a telegram from Angora Ali Fuad Pasha, the President of the National Assembly, is said to have declared that the Government had definitely decided to choose Angora as the capital of Turkey.

The Commission of Foreign Affairs formed by the Angora Assembly is beginning the examination of the Treaty of Lausanne.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, August 17.—The revolt of peasants, which has broken out in the provinces of Bokhara and Perghana against the Soviet authority, is led by a former Turkish officer, Selim Pasha, who has issued an appeal to all the Musulman population of Russia to fight the Soviets under the banner of Islam, "to liberate from the yoke of the Russian Communists Bokhara, Khiva, Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia and to proclaim a holy war against the Communists."

Mixed Court Gives Important Ruling On Adjournments

An important ruling regarding applications for adjournments in the Mixed Court has been made by Mr. E. W. Mead, British Assessor, and Senior Magistrate Kuan Chun. The Assessor and Magistrate held that lawyers desiring adjournments must henceforth appear in person and give their reasons for asking such adjournment. Letters sent in by lawyers asking adjournments, the Court intimated, would be given no notice.

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by visiting our Branch Store at No. 1 Woosung Road, corner Soochow Road, for during the Opening Week from August 15th to August 22nd, we will sell many of the Staple Groceries and Wines at unprecedently LOW PRICES.

Here are a few!

"Del Monte" Asparagus Mammoth Size	$0.80	per tin
"Golden Churn" Butter 1-lb. tin	$0.90	,, ,,
Carnation Cream	$2.75	,, doz.
Lipton's Tea, Green Label	$1.35	,, tin
Hennessy and Martell Brandy	$2.00	,, bottle
"Cinzano" Vermouth	$0.80	,, ,,

And many other items too numerous to mention here.

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What do you know about the MILK you drink?

THAT is a most important question—but one not easily answered. Most people try to judge milk by the cream line on the bottle or by taste. But the whole story of milk is not revealed by those two tests.

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KLIM powdered milk is a standard full-cream milk.
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KLIM powdered milk is of a uniformly high standard of quality—the same today or tomorrow.
KLIM powdered milk is fresh milk always.
KLIM powdered milk will sour properly for use in any sour milk recipe for cheese or buttermilk.
KLIM powdered milk is all you would wish the best milk to be.
KLIM powdered milk can be used wherever milk is needed.

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—a more responsible position—much bigger pay, by giving your employers superior service backed by specialized training. You need not "plug" modestly along doing routine work at meagre pay. The I.C.S. have been helping ambitious folks the world over for a quarter of a century, and they can also help YOU. All you need to start is DETERMINATION to WIN. Find out today how the I.C.S. can prepare you during your spare time to acquire the specialized training which you need in order to earn substantial promotion. Ascertain how easily you can get ready for bigger and better things by checking below the work in which you want to excel, and sending the Coupon to us. Do This RIGHT NOW!

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O Higher Accounting	O Navigation
O Expert Bookkeeping	O Agriculture
O Private Secretary	O Electrical Engineer
O Languages	O Mechanical Engineer
O Advertising and Selling	O Gas Engines
O Better Letters	O Airplane Engines
O Foreign Trade	O Radio Telegraphy
O Business English	O Civil Engineering
O Illustrating	O Steam Engineering

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MAVIS FACE POWDER

The best that modern science can produce for particular women. Unbelievably fine, exquisitely tinted, perfumed with the luxurious breath of MAVIS. It is invisible on the skin; only a lovely peachlike bloom betrays its presence.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR VIVAUDOU'S MAVIS FACE POWDER

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China Cotton & Silk Works

Manufacturers of "PAGODA" Brand Best Chinese Silk Hosiery

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The Only Diploma

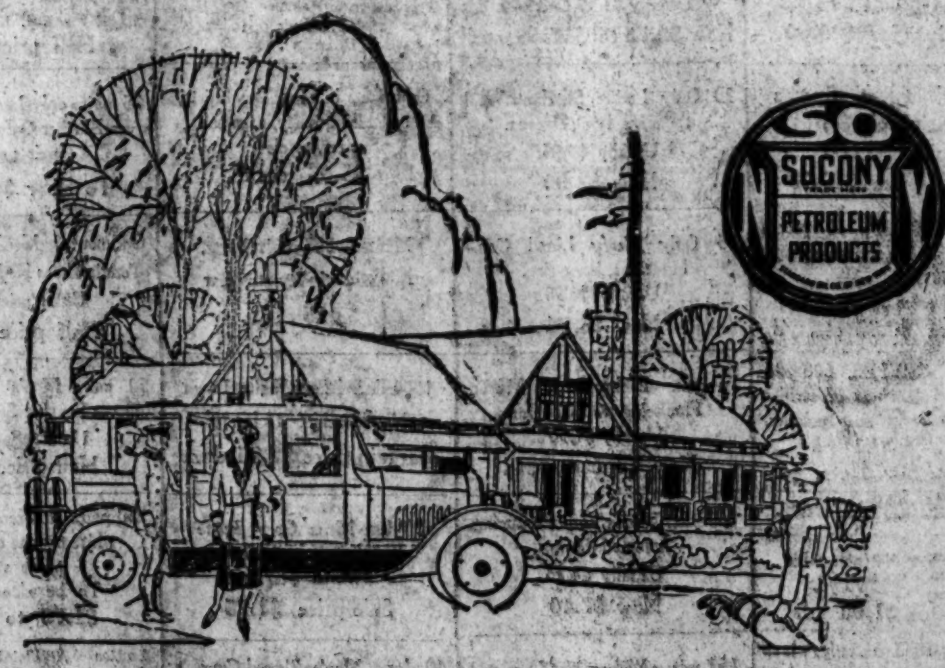
Awarded

at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition held at Singapore on 31st. March, 1922 on the occasion of the visit of

H. R. H. Prince of Wales

Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road. Shanghai

"Pratt's" is a correctly balanced gasoline which will do much to eliminate your motor worries. You can always depend on "Pratt's" for full power and mileage, quick starting, nimble pickup and a clean-burning mixture.



PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

LAOTIANS FIND HAPPINESS IN THEIR VANITIES

The French Colonial Office announces that the Governor General of Indo-China has just returned from a tour of inspection of the country of the Laotians. He declares that the mountainous region which separates Laos from Annam offers scenic points of great beauty which tourists are now able to reach in safety. The French have employed the natives since the beginning of the World War in opening paths and roads so that the communications in the whole of the French possessions are greatly improved.

French colonial officials are desirous of attracting European and American tourists to Laos, and will afford them assistance when visiting the mountainous and picturesque country of the Laotians beyond the northern part of the Mekong River, near Annam.

The semi-civilised races who inhabit the uplands of Indo-China are known by numerous names. They call themselves Moi, meaning "the people," although the Burmese call those living in Laotia the Karens. Europeans class them all as Mo', or savages. Estimates of their number place them at about half a million persons, distributed over a large area between the eleventh and twentieth degrees of latitude, from the boundaries of China to those of Cambodia and Cochin-China.

These people are old settlers among the mountains, from the same basic stock as the primitive races of the Malay Archipelago. They are grouped among the Indonesians, or Indian aborigines.

The Laotians are a small people, rarely exceeding five and a half feet in height. They are well formed and set up, as becomes a mountaineer race, and have dark brown or dark yellow complexions. Among the peoples of the southeastern portion of Asia, who are noted for their vanity, the Laotians take a high rank. They have an extraordinary love of personal decoration and for finery, and they are passionately fond of changing their dress fashion. Dress in Laos is a small matter of a brightly colored, plain or figured cotton cloth, or silk fabric. But the jewelry is of far more importance. Ear ornaments of most extraordinary character; metal neckbands, necklaces and a multitude of pendants, bangles and other arm ornaments of metal, jade and bone; waistbands of metal and braided straws, and many kinds of curious leg and ankle ornaments absorb much of the attention of these Laotian belles.

The women dye their nails a vivid vermilion with the sap of the semrang bush. A crowd of women in Laos affords infinite interest on account of the extraordinary decorations worn by the young and old alike and by the evident vanity of the people, who, realising they come from a stock of great antiquity, consider they are the most superior race in the world. They ignore the Cambodians, the Chams, the Annamites and neighboring races of Tartar, Mongol and Chinese or Polynesian ancestry.

The children are taught folk-lore and songs. This trains their memories. Some individuals, both men and women, with more than ordinary force of character acquire much learning and become good artists and musicians.

The songs of these people, like those of their numerous neighbors, are of the lyric type and are frequently set to pleasing melodies. The music of all the Asiatic races is composed on the notes C, D, E, G and A of our scale. They do not use the chromatic scale. Yet, with such restrictions, they are able to compose and play haunting tunes.

Their love for music has developed their dramatic sense. Their songs are chiefly composed as parts of long operas. And their stories are developed on dramatic lines.

A love song, which the girls of Laos sing when they go on to the rivers fishing, may be translated as follows:

Are you going sailing, my love?
Else why do you seek the story
Of the direction of the leaves?
Ah, Heart of Gold, sadly I'd miss you!

Pity your sister, fairer than gold,
Leave her not to roam in forests drear,
Where dangers and wild beasts lurk.
Stay here, O Joy of Life, and all will turn to laughter and glee!

One of the famous Laotian romances makes these suggestions to a young girl about to marry:

"When thou speaketh with they husband let thy tone be quite modest. Strive not to be superior, or even your husband's equal, for men should lead women.

"Child, a boat will not leave its moorings if the stake is solid and secure! In every family the husband is the keystone of the structure! All the honors he gains are reflected on his wife.

"Girl, ever remember that the happiness of each household is controlled by the wife. She must be careful not to waste the goods intrusted to her, nor waste the least trifle. If thou wert as plain looking as an ape, but a good wife, thou wouldst keep thy husband's love securely, because he would consider your presence in his home far more valuable than a bar of gold, even were it the height of a tall cocoanut tree."

WATERED MILK BRINGS FINES FOR DAIRY KEEPERS

The proprietor of the Baikal Road Dairy, twice previously convicted of adulterating milk, was fined $100 as a result of a third conviction by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang at the Mixed Court yesterday.

A Health Department official stated that an analysis of the dairy's milk showed 5.7 percent of added water. The defendant pleaded that the water must have been added by his employes.

The licensee of the Zee Ke Dairy appeared before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh on a similar charge. It was shown by the Health Department that milk taken from the dairy appeared on analysis to contain 5.8 percent of added water. A fine of $50 was imposed in this case.

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OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, very desirable office rooms, single or in suites, in the building 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Centrally heated. Lift. Immediate occupation if desired Apply to Van Corback and Deiman, 9 Peking Road, Tel. C. 1158 61108

UNION BUILDING. To let, from 1st October, 1923, offices on third floor and fourth floor of above Building. For further particulars, apply to Union Insurance Society Of Canton, Ltd., 4 The Bund. 61137 A 19

TO LET, two office rooms, on the 4th floor, and three office rooms on the 5th floor, Chung Foo Building, all modern conveniences. Very reasonable rental. Apply Chung Foo Union Bank. 27 Jinkee Road. 61005 A 19

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zyista building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor). T. F. 139.

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SPECIALIST in Diseases of Women, Venereal and Infectious Diseases, desires to associate with medical firm, hospital, steamship company or factory. No objection to ouport. Graduate Berlin university. Two years with Czecko-Slovakian army; two years city Prison Hospital and one year, American Red Cross, Vladivostok. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS. 61255 A 19

IN exchange for room and board. Experienced music teacher wishes to give piano lessons in a foreign family. Best references. Address Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS. 61205 A 19

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1923 Buick 7 ur, driven only a few miles. You cannot tell this car from a new Buick and it is the latest model. You owe it to yourself to see this bargain Tls. 800 down satisfactory terms can be arranged. Asiatic Motors Inc. 27 Avenue Edward VII. Phone C. 1034. 61199 A 19

FOR SALE, at a sacrifice, Nash six touring car, in excellent condition, equipped with a Sedan type "Rex" Winter top. It has five wire wheels and spare tire. The Winter top may be opened up for Summer use and has a complete set of curtains for bad weather. Any reasonable offer accepted. Kindly telephone C. 4757 during office hours or W. 3163 out of hours. 61212 A 22

BARGAIN, Nash six touring car, wire wheels, just repainted. Tls. 1,250. Terms if desired. Address to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS. 61145 A 19

SEVEN seater Buick, six touring, recently overhauled and newly painted. For further particulars and demonstration, address to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS. 61145 A 19

OVERLAND 4, five passenger open car, Tls. 575 cash to first person who knows a sacrifice bargain when they see it. Address to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS. 61145 A 19

HAVING purchased a larger car, I will sell my Packard six sport roadster at a reasonable price. Please address to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS. 61145 A 19

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in French Concession near Race Course, five-roomed house, three bathrooms, verandahs facing South, garden, servants' quarters and kitchen. Rental Tls. 75.00. Fixtures and fittings to be taken over at moderate price. West 2794. 61263 A 19

TO LET, from 1st September, for six months, a well furnished seven roomed house, in best part of Western district, small garden. Terms very moderate. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS. 61254 A 22

FRENCH Concession, very desirable and convenient house of seven rooms, seven bathrooms, attic verandahs, etc., all modern conveniences, tennis court and garage if required, house completely furnished, furnishing to be purchased owing to occupants departure. Rent Tls. 130. Occupation before 1st October. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS. 61248 A 19

80 Taels, semi-detached, five room house, garage, small garden, near French Park. All conveniences. Lease obtainable. Phone W. 2181 61192

MODERN six roomed house, two bathrooms, flush, garden. One minute from French Park. Rental Tls. 105. Occupation at any time. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at ridiculously low price. This a genuine bargain for anyone setting up house. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

LARGE residence with garden, No. 86, Range Road. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 61234 A 20

TO LET, in Western district, eight rooms, servants' quarters, garage, garden, all modern improvements. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Reasonable. Telephone West 2934, or address Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS. 61233 A 19

TO LET, on Weihaiwei Road, small four roomed furnished house, kitchen, bath. Furniture must be taken over. Apply phone C. 599, from 10 to 12, 2 to 6. 61221 T 21

TO LET, five-roomed detached house, attic, etc, garage, stable, large garden facing South. Occupation September 1st. Phone W. 2801. 61132

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate. T. F. 180

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One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 60847

Mrs. J. Lepetit, 47, Bubbling Well, renumbered Park Road No. 11, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. Phone W. 1215. 60930

TO LET, with or without board, flat three rooms. Also large room facing south bath attached. Apply 122 Boone Road.

TO LET, two rooms, facing south, with verandahs, separate baths. Close Hardoon's parks, No. 11, Tsongchow Road. Bubbling Well Road. 61267 A 19

TO LET, large comfortably furnished room, suitable for couple or two friends, also smaller room, tennis, garage, etc. Phone West 3941 or apply 8, Yates Road. 61246 A 19

TO LET, Western district, comfortably furnished rooms, separate bathrooms. Moderate terms, with or without board. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS. 61200

TO LET, attic of three rooms, with kitchen and bathroom attached, nicely located. Address 36, Meahurst Road. 61154

TO LET, in private family, large airy rooms, also attic, furnished if necessary, with board or without, (bathroom, telephone. 12 Kungping Road. Phone N. 3325. 61230 A 21

VERY good board and comfortable room, with private bath, offered in a family, (tennis, phone, etc.), references. For terms and appointment apply to Box No. 128, THE CHINA PRESS. 61235 A 21

FOR RENT, nicely furnished double bedroom with bath attached, with or without board. Apply No. 29, Baikal Road. 61216 A 24

DOUBLE room with verandah, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private bath. Also single rooms, with excellent board, hot and cold water, (geyser). Apply 59D, Range Road. 61220 A 23

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150). Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation 85B Rue Bourgeat, corner Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. Phone West 3849. 61218 A 24

TO LET, nice room, with verandah, private bath, in a private family, for a person of good standing. Breakfast if desired. Apply 8 Peitaiho Lane, (Quinsan Gardens). T. F. 201

TO LET, large well furnished bed sitting room, private bath, kitchenette if required, near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 61079

TWO big, one small nicely furnished rooms, with board, tennis, phone, trams near. Prices moderate. 17, East Seward Road. 61171

7 Love Lane. Large and small well furnished rooms, with verandahs and private bathrooms, full board. Tel. W. 2544. Gentlemen only. 61215 A 19

TO LET, one large room with bathroom, suitable for two persons, full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or W. 1912. 61210 A 21

TO LET, one nice large and one small rooms, with excellent board, and bathrooms. 29, Range Road. 61174 A 23

TO LET, three rooms, bath and kitchen. Rent 29 taels per month, newly decorated, and in good condition built in verandah. Apply 307G, Avenue Joffre. Phone W. 1731. 61196 A 19

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room French supervision and cooking Moderate price 127, Route Vallon, Phone W. 3125. 61207 A 23

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

LARGE furnished room, with porch and bathroom, suitable for one or two men in private family, with breakfast only, on Rue Ratard. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 200

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

MARRIED couple with two girls, ten and twelve years, want to join family with large house, in Western district or Frenchtown as paying guests. Require two bedrooms and small breakfast room. Willing to either share expenses on a prorate basis or pay a definite sum monthly. Reply urgently to Box No. 133, THE CHINA PRESS. 61259 A 22

SITUATIONS VACANT

EXPERIENCED ledger clerk required by British firm. Must be neat and accurate. Apply in own hand-writing stating experience and commencing salary required to Box No. 117, THE CHINA PRESS. 61197 A 19

WANTED an accountant (Chinese) to look after full set of books in a well established firm. Permanent position for the right party. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS. 61213 A 19

STENOGRAPHER wanted for permanent position in Tientsin. Applicant must be competent, and have knowledge of filing. Apply in person to Room 508, Glen Line Building. 61143 A 19

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WANTED, Lady teacher for Russian language. Offers please apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS. 61260 A 21

FRENCH lessons given by French lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS. 61209

ENGLISH or American, man or lady, wanted to teach English in a Mission middle school at Chusan Apply Baptist Treasurer, Associated Mission Treasurers, 20 Museum Road. 61156 A 21

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED house or flat of from four to six rooms, modern bath, and usual servants' quarters, in the Western district or Frenchtown, from first part of September. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS. 61129 A 21

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LOST AND FOUND

LOST: $50 reward. Small brown Pekinese dog strayed from No. 85 Yu Yuen Road between 6.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. on August 17th. Apply to H. Y. Irwine, 85 Yu Yuen Road, Telephone W. 593 or Central 7371. T.F. 203

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FOR SALE, seven-roomed house, three mow of land on Avenue Joffre, near Route de Say Zoong Garden, tennis, servants' quarters, garage, central heating. Price Tls. 30,000. Inquire, Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65. No. 4

SMALL furnished house for sale, rent $35. No. 13, Route des Soeurs. Apply 31, Seward Road. 61223 A 19

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A Funtan graduate seeks desk position. Can write newspaper English, not experienced, willing to follow instructions. Write Gilbert Chang, 1832, Bubbling Well Road. 61240

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 60834

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

INTELLIGENT young lady seeks position cashier, typist, or undertake any work. Moderate salary. Address to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS. 61222 A 21

YOUNG lady desires position as stenographer, from September 1st, has had four years experience and is familiar with coding and filing. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS. 61136 A 19

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House- boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1123. T. F. 8

FOR SALE. Victrola VI, in good condition, will accept any reasonable offer. Apply 17 Tracy Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 61034 A 19

ERICA portable typewriter brand new, never used. Cheap price. Apply any day before 1 or after 4 p.m. 255, East Broadway, room 4. 61247 A 19

WATER tank for sale cheap, made of quarter inch steel plate, size about 4 feet deep by 16 feet square, in good condition. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS. 61239 A 25

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 76

I. S. S. full boad, fifteen months fully paid up. What offers? Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS. 61217 A 19

APARTMENTS TO LET

UNFURNISHED, two roomed flat, verandah, private bath, storerooms, kitchen, telephone. 618, Rue l'Observatoire. Apply from 2-4, telephone West 2865. 61242 A 23

TO LET, three fully furnished flats, three rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Rental includes rates and light. Apply 135, Bubbling Well Road. 61206 A 19

NEWLY and completely furnished housekeeping flats, in a newly-built apartment building modern sanitation, separate kitchens, servants' quarters, also garages if required. Above Verdun Gardens, 429, Avenue Joffre. Call or phone West 3813 after 2 p.m. 61194 S 6

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Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%' (feet)—" (inches) etc. are charged as one word. Please

NEW RESIDENT COMMISSIONER ALMOST PINCHED

Filipinos Become Silent Clams When Police Appear

Shanghai barely missed an eruption of hot Filipino politics, police interference and everybody when Junior Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara was in the Settlement Friday night en route to Washington on board the President Cleveland, it was learned last night.

Thirteen Filipinos out of a population of 1,500 natives of the Philippines met Mr. Guevara when he arrived and escorted him to Eddie's Cafe, where tea was served while Mr. Guevara, Mr. Villaneua Conlu, a local Filipino leader, and others gave forth an outburst of oratory in the florid Filipino fashion in which they denounced the present American administration of the Islands, Governor-General Wood, and most everything else American.

After the flowery oratory had expended itself the self-proclaimed patriots adjourned to the Rizal Club on Chapoo Road—all 13 of them intent on more oratory.

Just as the party was getting under way United States Marshal Preston Foster and Sub-Inspector Conduit of the Municipal Police dropped in and sat down. The 13 patriots and the retinue of secretaries, et al, accompanying Mr. Guevara promptly forgot their proclaiming and gave excellent imitations of so many clams in the arms of Morpheus. The upholders of the law were there, it appears, because they had heard about the political gassing that afternoon and there happened to be a Municipal regulation against holding any political meetings in the Settlement without a permit. That little detail, of course, had been overlooked in the patriotic dashing about preceding Mr. Guevara's arrival.

Mr. Guevara, it might be explained, is the newly elected Junior Resident Commissioner in Washington with practically the same powers as territorial delegates in Congress. He succeeds Jaime C. de Veyra of Leyte. The Senior Resident Commissioner is Mr. Isauro Gabaldon of San Jose.

"OFFICIAL" ACCOUNT

The following communication received by THE CHINA PRESS bright and evidently purports to be the official account of Commissioner Guevara's visit to Shanghai. The communication was unsigned, and is direct contradiction to the information obtained from an American who was pre-

Yesterday afternoon the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, Hon. Pedro Guevara, left Shanghai after one day sojourn on board the steamer President Cleveland after one day sojourn in Shanghai, on his way to the United States. Mr. Guevara is accompanied by his wife and by his private secretary, Mr. Paterno Santos, not Severo as mistakenly printed in our yesterday's issue. The other ten young Filipinos who are also on the same boat are students who are sent by the Philippine government as pensionados to specialise in certain lines of study in the United States. Commissioner Guevara was met on board the boat in Woosung by a delegation of representative Filipinos who were commissioned by the community to welcome the distinguished visitor.

"One of the first acts of Commissioner Guevara after his arrival in this city was to call on the American Consul General of Shanghai and on the Judge of the United States Court, as a token of sympathy and good will toward the American colony of China.

"Commissioner Guevara was very cordially and very splendidly entertained by his countrymen residing in this city, most of them are his personal friends in private life. We must correct our wrong information published in our yesterday's issue in a spirit of fairness to the local Filipinos. All the gatherings held in honor of Commissioner Guevara and his party did not have any political character and were simply and familiar demonstrations of sympathy and cordiality to the prominent travelling public official by his friends and admirers in this city.

"Friday at noon time a banquet was given at the "Hwan Ha Hall" of the Oriental Hotel in honor of Commissioner Guevara and his party by several Chinese residents of this locality, but the guest of honor was unable to attend the banquet due to the delay of the arrival of the steamer. At 6 o'clock in the evening the "Asiatic Association of Shanghai," presided by the Japanese physician, Dr. I. Tongku, director of the "Foo Ming Hospital" tendered to Commissioner Guevara and his wife a tea party.

"At 7:30 a "get-together" was held at the "Rizal Club" where the whole Filipino community were gathered to welcome the Filipino Commissioner. It is not true that political speeches were delivered on this occasion and that attacks were made against General Wood, because his name was not even mentioned or referred to, and the affair was purely familiar and did not have any political color.

"Introduced by the President of the club, Mr. S. Dasmarinas, and after the brief address of welcome delivered by Mr. D. Tagle, Commissioner Guevara made a short speech, congratulating the local Filipinos for their mutual co-operation, unity and harmony, thanking them for their most cordial welcome and advising them to promote and further the friendly relations between the Filipinos and other foreigners, especially Americans, who have contributed a great deal to the cause of Philippine progress and freedom.

"At 8:30 in the evening a reception and dance was held at the "Eddie Cafe," where a very large crowd attended, the affair having lasted to two o'clock. The important feature of the gathering was the presence of many foreigners who were very anxious to see and welcome the Filipino commissioner. The reception was popular and there were no speeches delivered."

FIRMS FINED

Chicago.—Six terracotta manufacturing firms, charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, pleaded guilty in the Federal court. They were fined $1,500 to $3,000 each.

W. H. Vanderbilt To Wed Miss O'Neill

Miss Emily O'Neill

TWO noted families, already united by intimate ties of friendship, are to be united by closer ties shortly when William H. Vanderbilt, eldest son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who perished on the Lusitania, marries Miss Emily O'Neill, of New York, in London. Mr. Vanderbilt is a nephew of Countess Szechenyi, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Brigadier-General Cornelius Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. His bride-to-be is a niece of Julian Townsend Davies and Mrs. Archibald Gourlay Thacher and a cousin of Bradley Martin.

Sellers Of Opium Pay Heavy Fines In The Mixed Court

Of seven Chinese who appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with aiding and abetting in the sale of opium at 1507 North Shapse Road, two were fined $50 each by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang and the rest were dismissed.

Fines of $100 each were imposed upon a man and a woman convicted of selling opium at 715 Fokien Road and a large quantity of the drug, money and paraphernalia was ordered confiscated. Among the money seised were a large number of counterfeit pieces and notes.

The operator of an opium smoking den at 51 Pakhoi Road was fined $30, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. Seventeen smokers were arrested in the place, six of them appearing yesterday to pay fines of $3 each and the others forfeiting $5 each by failure to appear.

Obituary

MR. WILLIAM QUINCEY

Funeral services will be held today at the Church of the Sacred Heart and at Bubbling Well Cemetery for Mr. William Quincey, one of Shanghai's oldest residents, who died Friday night at his home, Gordon Cottage, [redacted]

Mr. Quincey, who was 76 years of age, was some years ago connected with the police forces in Hongkong and in Tientsin and was also employed by the Shanghai Nanking Railway. He was an active figure in the defense work during the Taiping Rebellion and was a personal friend of General Gordon.

Funeral services at the Church of the Sacred Heart will be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and interment will be at 5:30 at Bubbling Well. The latter services will be attended by members of Rising Sun Royal Arch Chapter and other Masonic friends of the late Mr. Quincey.

No Change In The Philippines Says Gen. Wood

Manila, August 12.—"He has already announced that no change will be made in the policy laid down by the late President Harding, and I suppose that the Philippine policy will suffer no change," replied Governor General Wood when asked as to the policy President Coolidge will adopt with regard to the Islands.

"I have not yet received any word from Washington regarding our policy here. But when the new president announced that he will follow the policy pursued by the late president, we can feel sure that the Philippine policy of President Harding was included in that announcement. Of course I can not tell what is in the mind of the president. Whether or not he desires to make any alteration in the case of the Philippines I cannot positively state."

Don't blame it on the climate in China if you do not feel as well as you wish to. If you feel physically or mentally tired, it proves that your diet is not properly balanced. Try a cup of OVOMALTINE with or between your meals, get a tin TO-DAY from your chemist or storekeeper.

OVOMALTINE

is a pure food, contains no drugs Obtainable from all dispensaries and provision stores.

VICTOR RECORDS

FOR AUGUST 1923

"DANCE RECORDS"

19044—	Trot Along—Fox Trot	Benson's Orch.
	Wet Yo' Thumb—Fox Trot	Confrey's Orch.
19082—	Medley of Old Time Songs—Waltz	The Troubadours.
	Victor Herbert Medley—W—Waltz	The Troubadours.
19087—	Sheila—Fox Trot	Great White Way Orch.
	Carolina Mammy—Fox Trot	Great White Way Orch.
19090—	Rosetime & You—Fox Trot	Confrey's Orch.
	Oh! Harold!—Fox Trot	Confrey's Orch.
19091—	When June Comes Along—Fox Trot	Great White Way Orch.
	Born & Bred in Brooklyn—Waltz	The Troubadours.
19092—	When You Walked Out—Fox Trot	Brooke John's Orch.
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Parties And Politics In Sweden

BY ERIK B. RINMAN

In Sweden today democratic ideas are in the ascendant. It may seem a paradox to make this statement shortly after a Social-Democratic Government has found itself forced to give way to a Ministry headed by the Conservative Leader of the Upper Chamber, but if we follow Geijer, the great Swedish historian and thinker, who gained so many of his fundamental impressions from England, and try to find "what is in what appears to be," the statement will give less cause for astonishment.

In certain respects Sweden has from days of yore been more democratic than most of the other countries of Europe. Nowhere has equality before the law, without any difference between rich and poor, become a principle acknowledged and practised to a greater extent than in this ancient realm, which is one of the oldest kingdoms now existing in Europe. But the Swedish Constitution was not democratic in the modern sense of the word. Until 1866 the Swedish Diet was divided into four Estates or Chambers, representing the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasantry. After the modern form of legislature, consisting of two Chambers, was established, democratic ideas gained ground until in 1918 all political parties joined to ensure their recognition. Both Chambers are now founded on the universal suffrage of men and women and rest on the same broad national basis.

The Upper Chamber is constituted by voters of a higher minimum age than the Lower Chamber, and the members of the Upper Chamber are elected for a longer period. The Chambers are on an equal footing as regards their power of legislation. When they differ upon a money vote they proceed to a joint Session. As the Lower Chamber has more members its influence when is somewhat the greater if the members can be held together.

In 1920 Sweden had her first Social-Democratic Government with Mr. Branting at its head. It was but short-lived, but in 1921 Mr. Branting's party again came to power, without, however, possessing a parliamentary majority. No other party had a majority, but the Social-Democratic Government was forced to keep within the limits of what the Liberal Party in the Diet would support. This was successfully done until March of the present year, when the Ministry, goaded by the demand of the trade unions for succour to the unemployed in certain industries which were still involved in labor conflict, went farther than the majority of the Liberals cared to follow. A Parliamentary defeat was the consequence, and the Ministry resigned. The situation was far from clear. The bonds of party are in Sweden no bonds of iron. In giving their votes the Liberals had not been united. The situation was to some extent obscure; but it was evident that the defeat of the Government was caused by the Conservatives in the Upper Chamber, headed by Mr. Trygger, with the co-operation of a fraction of the Liberals.

The fortuitous majority that caused the fall of Mr. Branting's Ministry should, according to strict logic, have stood prepared to take over the responsibility for a new Ministry. This would then have been composed of the Conservatives, with Mr. Trygger at their head, and that fraction of the Liberals that had co-operated to cause the fall of the previous Government. The Liberal Party, however, decided to stand together in its attitude towards the formation of a new Government; and as it is far fewer in number than the Conservatives (besides being divided within itself certain important questions), the King turned to Mr. Trygger, who undertook to form a Ministry. Mr. Trygger tried to obtain the co-operation of the Liberal Party, and when this was refused, he turned to a couple of Liberals not now members of the Diet, and very nearly acquired their co-operation. At the very last moment, however, this was refused. The Ministry that is now formed consists of some leading Conservative politicians, with some members who are politically less decided, and two Liberal officials.

Mr. Trygger has at all events tried to form a Parliamentary Government. As the new Government has proclaimed co-operation between various parties as its chief principle, its party character has been denied, and it has been described as simply a Government "to carry on." It remains to be seen whether this description is correct. Under the leadership of the chief Conservative politician this Government will be obliged, as was the case with Mr. Branting's administration, to keep within those limits up to which the co-operation of the Liberals may be reckoned on. So it has become a catchword that in Sweden every Government must carry on a Liberal policy in order to retain power.

What is meant, then, by a Liberal policy in Sweden for the time being? It is not easy to answer this question, since the palmy days of the Liberal Party came to an end when their political program of home policy was almost completely realised by the great constitutional reforms. It is far easier to keep a party together when fighting for a cause than subsequently to get it to defend the fruits of victory. I believe Mr. Chesterton has declared, "Liberalism is at its strongest when it has its back against the wall." Ten years ago Liberalism as a movement was strong in Sweden. For three years before the outbreak of the world war we had a Liberal Government, which although it commanded no Parliamentary majority had the support of a Liberal Party, then more numerous than any other party in the Lower Chamber. Liberalism as an idea had then not gained the victory, but Liberalism as a party thrived on its great struggle. The reverse is now the case, although its leader Mr. Eden is one of our most prominent politicians. Liberal policy at present practically becomes the median-line. So long as no party alone commands the majority in the Diet, both Conservative and Social-Democratic Governments must keep in touch with this line. The alternative of a Coalition Ministry appears impossible for the time being. From the autumn of 1917 to the spring of 1920 Sweden had a Coalition Ministry of Liberals and Social-Democrats. Its leader was Mr. Eden and most of its members were Liberals, since the Liberal policy was at once the measure and the limit of the Coalition, but a mutual and actual program was made for a couple of years and was supported by a Liberal-Social-Democratic majority in the Diet. The Social-Democrats, however, as they form the larger party, could not agree to be under Liberal direction for any length of time, and therefore caused a rupture. The first, short-lived Ministry of Mr. Branting then followed.

Sweden does not stand alone in presenting a picture of an apparently hopeless Parliamentary split. Almost everywhere in the world it seems difficult for Governments to get a working majority. The development of an Industrial Labor Party has disturbed the traditional party divisions. A system that consists in the alternation of power between two parties could not survive the introduction of a tertius interveniens of such strong vitality and growth. In Sweden where real Parliamentarism was not attained till the Labor Party stood in the foremost rank, the situation was still further complicated by there being not only a Conservative Party, a Liberal, and a Social-Democratic Party in the Diet, but also by the existence of a Peasant Party and a small group of Communists.

Accompanying all the difficulties that these circumstances present to any Swedish Government there are, however, two facts that form a counter-balance. Political democracy is carried out and established in Sweden. And in this country, as in England, there is a universal spirit of respect for the opinions of others, and capacity for personal good relations between political opponents. When Mr. Branting, on the day before his resignation of his posts of Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during the previous debate in the Upper Chamber had declared "war to the knife" against Mr. Trygger, if there were any intention of setting up an anti-Democratic Government, he went immediately afterwards to his opponent and shook hands with him to prove that there was no enmity but simply a question of principles.

As regards foreign policy the new Government with Mr. Trygger at its head will assuredly not greatly deviate from the policy carried on hitherto. Mr. Trygger has worked harmoniously with Mr. Branting at Geneva, as Deputy at the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hederstierna, hitherto Governor-General of Stockholm, in 1920 did much to promote Sweden's joining the League of Nations at once.

With Norway and Denmark, her Scandinavian neighbors and kin, Sweden is on the very best footing, co-operation being considerably developed. With her ancient province, Finland, which Sweden lost to Russia in 1809, and which since the world war has entered the circle of independent States, Sweden desires to remain in peaceful relations and to co-operate. This policy is rendered difficult by Finland's attitude towards her Swedish minority. On the other hand the dispute about Aland, though settled by the League of Nations very unjustly in the opinion of most Swedes, no longer causes any shadow to fall between Sweden and Finland. Sweden has fulfilled her duties as a member of the League and will not waste her days in sullenness at a decision which she has promised to respect. Such political wisdom may perhaps in some degree explain why Sweden holds the almost unique record among the countries of Europe of not having been engaged in war for more than a century.—London Times.

Washington Debutante Takes Up Flying

MISS Janet Moffett, daughter of Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the United States Naval Air Service, is taking lessons in flying at the Naval Air Station at Anacocotin, D. C. She is the first of the Washington society girls to take up aviation and is shown standing at the side of her father's personal airplane, in which she is taking her lessons.

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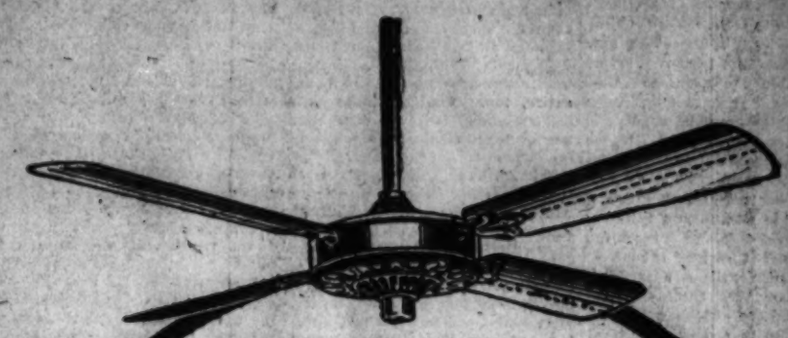

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New Fiction In Varied Forms

Anthony John. By Jerome K. Jerome. Dodd, Mead and Co.

Rarely does the novel "with a purpose" succeed in being a satisfying work of art. Sermon and story have a perverse way of remaining as immiscible as oil and water, or, if an emulsion is formed it is apt to remain an unstable, obviously mechanical compound, quick to separate into its component parts. And like most emulsions it is rarely a palatable mixture. This new novel by the once flippant Jerome is a notable exception to that general rule. It is dominantly a didactic affair; his chief concern is that of the propagandist (if we may use, innocently, a good term that has come to have evil associations) or, one might even say, the exhorter; the man with a mission, fiery, vehement in his preaching, and in deadly earnest about it. But it is also, and to a striking extent, an artistic success. Only once, toward the end, does the sermon threaten to swamp the story, and in that case the sermon is so sensibly thoughtful and inspiring that it fits in, smoothly.

As to that, however, it might be argued that the book is more successful as a story than in its doctrine, since it is not difficult to point out the fallacies of its conclusion. Briefly, that doctrine is the need of a literal application of Christ's admonition to the "man of great possessions" to "sell whatsoever though hast, and give to the poor . . . and follow me." The application is not crudely made; rather, it is an invocation to service, to a life embodying the "spirit of Christ." At the climax of his great success, when Anthony John is a millionaire, and about to be elevated to the House of Lords, he abandons all and goes to live in a dingy, humble quarter of the town to practice as a solicitor among the very poor, the miners and mill hands.

Jerome's conception is anything but orthodox. Indeed, translated into terms of metaphysics, it comes curiously close to a form of pantheism. His God is not omnipotent, for the Devil (in whom Anthony John finds it necessary to believe, as a primary force) often gets the better of him. "The Christ legend," we are told, "he found himself unable to accept. If true, then God was fallible. His omniscience a myth—a God who made mistakes and tried to rectify them. Even so, He had not succeeded. The number of true Christians . . . were fewer today than under the Cæsars." The conception he does favor is that of a God who is fellow worker with man in an effort to bring something better out of the chaos of life—an evolutionary power, but needing man's help. God is within us. We are God. Man's free will is boundless. His future is in his own hands. Man has only to control his evil instincts and heaven is here . . . 'Love one another' is the commandment that God has been whispering to us from the beginning. . . . It would solve every problem that has plagued mankind since the dawn of the Eocene period." But space lacks for any comprehensive statement of the doctrine, which the intelligent reader will find immensely interesting.

The story opens with Anthony John's boyhood. He is the son of a poor mechanic, in a mining and mill town, but he comes of ancient yeoman ancestry. The boy himself is of superior quality; a born "go-getter" who turns all his enterprises into success, but does so without being hard or evil, though he is eminently self-sufficient. That is, until he falls romantically in love. But here, too, he prospers. We get illuminating pictures of him in almost all human relationships, as son, friends, lover, husband, father and in public life, as a really constructive statesman.

Throughout, Anthony John is entirely human; a vividly living being. So too, are the many other characters, and the movement of the whole is admirably engineered, smoothly, naturally and comprehensively. Especially in the earlier portions there is much of Jerome, the amiable, whimsical humorist; genial, kindly but capable of trenchant satire, too. Finally, there is a certain magic in his occasional use of symbolisms, in a touch of mysticism, as in the story of the monk Anthony of the sixteenth century, and in the various visions which come to Anthony John. In the very nature of it, in its originality of conception, and of handling, it is a book of which it is impossible to give any adequate description in a brief notice. Those who remember "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" will be prepared for it, but this is a far bigger, finer and more significant book than that.

H. L. PANGBORN.

COUNTRY CLUB PEOPLE. By Margaret Culkin Banning. George H. Doran Company.

To borrow academic phraseology, Mrs. Banning is here pursuing a major and a minor study, with what might be called a "distribution" course as a subsidiary. The result entitles her to a magna cum laude rating, for in this, the fourth novel of some importance from her pen, she attains a very high level. Her major, in which the book goes into minute detail, is an examination of one phase of marriage, involving the education of an "emancipated" young woman, who, however, is not at all a freak of one of the newly shrieking sisterhood, but an experimenting individualist, who finds that in the long run there is a good deal of value in the ancient conventions and that the innovations of a certain kind of "trial marriage" do not work out very well in practice. The minor topic, which serves as a background for the experiences of the heroine, Ruth, but is also a good deal more than merely a background, is the value of what must be called "middle class" society—the well to do, socially successful country club set, as exemplified in a growing middle Western city of some 150,000 people.

"I think these people here tonight," says the observant Oliphant who is "leading man" of the story, so far as there is any, "are about as good as we've got in the country. Multiplying them by hundreds in places like this they are the most important group. . . . And then I like the fact that the doors are reasonably wide, open to every one—except your Parrishes." (Parrish is a mental and physical degenerate, ostracised in spite of his great wealth.) "There's a lot of health in the group," Oliphant continues. "More than you see in Saturday night dance halls—more than you see in your gatherings of intellectuals."

Mrs. Banning does not admire the Intelligentsia. Incidentally, one resents their assumption of the label of "intellectuals" since most of them are not, in fact, overburdened with intelligence, and most of them are built with "single track minds." To quote Oliphant again: "I'm fed up with it—disgusted with the immersion of all literature, even of criticism, in sex stuff. . . . I think it will destroy human fiber—vitiate all strength except the single emotional strength, and that becomes degenerate without other things to feed on." These opinions fairly summarise the thought of the book. The course of the narrative, of Ruth's search for knowledge in experience and of her limited marriage to Oliphant, with its ultimate success in a return to the conventions, must be left to the reader. It is an absorbingly interesting story, and an important commentary upon current philosophies of marriage.

The third minor but vivid thread is so out of the ordinary that it must be noted even in a brief review. It deals with the infatuation of a very dignified, highly moral elderly gentleman with a lovely young girl. The man is Ruth's father, the local magnate, millionaire banker and typical solid citizen. His feelings toward the delicately beautiful girl-child pass from the paternal to something more poignant—a yearning to recover a lost youth. It never becomes gross, and it never is a cheap emotion. The presentation of it, with its analysis of old Oliver's emotions, is the most subtle and touching thing in the book. The whole thing is kept in excellent proportion; a thoughtful, well rounded novel of distinction.

GEORGE WOOD.

LA PARCELLE 32. By Ernest Perochon. Translated by Frances C. Fay. George H. Doran Company.

The publishers are to be congratulated on bringing out this second book by Perochon, the first, "None," having had rather a success of esteem than a big sale. Yet here are novels of real greatness, novels that put the peasant soul before us in strong and simple colors, that reveal a France of which America knows nothing, and that is yet the very bone and blood of the land. The writer knows the people of whom he tells us as he knows the contours of the fields they work, knows them both in their beauty and their ugliness, in their strength, sometimes terrible, and their weakness, a weakness born of the conditions under which they have been nurtured.

In "Nene" he gave us the portrait of a girl of a singular exquisiteness, for all her peasant breeding, a girl capable of the ultimate sacrifice for the sake of love without reward, love for a child belonging to another, love that meant work almost unending and courage without fail. In a new book, laid in the same region, a Protestant section dating from many generations back, he gives us another girl, also exquisite, but it is an old man and a young one who are the protagonists of his story.

In especial, and beyond the human characters, it is the passion for his land which inspires the peasant of France that is the subject of Perochon's study. The piece of land going by No. 32, once in possession of the Mazureau family, has been sold away from it, and it is the struggle to regain this portion of the inheritance that makes the plot of the tale. The old man, Bernard's grandfather, is willing to sacrifice his daughter to that end, and when she pleads for her happiness he retorts:

"I've felt the need of bread in my life: I've never felt the need of happiness. What are they all chattering about happiness, I'd like to know? My wife clamored for happiness. Then my son, too, and my son's wife. And here you are now doing the same thing, with your sentimental heart. . . . Happiness? There is no such thing as happiness! There are those that can stand up straight, and those that lie down under the first hardship. . . . Before thinking of happiness we must keep our house, we must uphold the honor of the family."

For old Mazureau the honor of the family is as real as the land itself. It is to augment the honor that he wishes the land back as much as for the joy of possessing again what once was his. But Bernard, the grandson, is far more concerned with possession than with honor. This boy of sixteen is the very incarnation of one compelling desire. To achieve it he would have been capable of murder. For the land's sake he will drive his animals relentlessly at their work, he will lie and threaten. Between the two kinsmen there subsists a tie stronger than love, but it is the boy who is the real leader, and it is to him that the final triumph is due. This triumph, in fact, somewhat terrifies the grandfather, for there has been something unscrupulous in the way Bernard has brought it about. Happy as the old man is in gaining his end, he is anxious, too. He had said to Bernard: "The only thing that matters is honor. When a man has his honor intact, money is nothing to him." But Bernard did not understand that sort of talk. Honor to him was the ownership of the fine fields he wanted, and nothing he could remove should stand in the way of that.

The book relates only the events of a few months, the last month of the war. It is France in her great travail we look upon, as it struck one small portion of the country and a community of peasants. They make much money, these peasants, with their farm produce, but death is fearfully busy with them, and there are only the boys, the old men and the women to carry on the work that must be done. After the armistice some of the young men return and we feel the compelling sense of relief that pervades the entire community. But through it all Bernard has only one thought, one passion—la parcelle 32!

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Literature Of Escape

Books That Offer A Refuge From Reality And Realists

BY E. H. BIERSTADT

Not so long ago I was discussing contemporary literature with a friend who is a well-known psychoanalyst. In the course of our conversation I remarked on the fact that a large chain of drug stores had installed in all its branches a bookshelf filled with cheap reprint editions of tales of mystery and adventure, towards which I have a decided leaning, along with love stories of the more mawkishly sentimental type.

"Ah," said the psychoanalyst, nodding wisely, "what we call 'escape literature.'"

Not only the phrase itself but the tone in which he uttered it caught me. "I gather," said I, "that you don't approve."

"We don't." (I detest that professorial "we"; it invariably arouses my combative instinct.) "It's just a cowardly evasion."

"Of what?"

"Life as it is."

"But why not evade it if you find it tedious and unpleasant? Is a man to be blamed for putting up an umbrella to escape the rain?"

"He doesn't escape the rain," said the psychoanalyst bitterly. "He simply escapes getting wet.' And he snorted with contempt.

As a matter of fact, all art is an escape in one way or another. If the world were wrapt in smug contentment, placidly concerned with making the material side of existence a little easier and still a bit more easy, there would be no real aspiration, and hence no art. Trade and science, by means of which men clothed themselves, were housed, transported, warmed and lighted in the cheapest and easiest manner, would occupy mankind to the exclusion of everything that might give rise to any emotional or spiritual disturbance, and so produce some perfectly useless and perfectly beautiful thing. We have not yet, however, reached that point. When we do reach it we shall doubtless in a way be the gainers in that we shall have lost all fear of hell, for we shall have realised hell on earth.

Since that Autumn day on which Father Adam ate of the fruit of the tree of realisation and knew that he was a man, and only a man, life has been a combination of pursuit and flight accordingly as to how one looked at it. But pursuit and flight are only words after all, and one cannot go toward one thing unless one goes from something else. So man, in pursuing that which he has conceived to be higher, and thus freer, than himself, has fled from the realisation of his own limitations and his own actuality. Even when he has paused for an instant, and has, metaphorically, put his back to the wall with the determination to face and thus conquer those superficialities which hemmed him in, and which he knew as life, his attitude has been wholly one of revolt. He is hung in man, like Mohammed's coffin half way between heaven and earth, and, being composed of both elements, he can be content with neither, nor does his equivocal position midway between the two suffice him. In himself he is the very epitome of struggle. Of this has his art been born.

The fact that music, painting and literature found their first expression in religion is only another way of saying what has been said before, for religion itself is no more than a pursuit and a flight. In time, however, as the spontaneity of worship flagged and faith endeavored to prop itself with formula and dogma, the arts became conventionalised, incapable of free movement, so that pursuit, flight and escape were no longer possible. And art abandoned religion to be torn between theology on the one hand and philosophy on the other, and began to concern itself more definitely with man himself, his passions, emotions, aspirations and beliefs. For with religion there was a point of imaginative limitation beyond which only the mystic could penetrate, and which was totally incapable of actual expression in any of the media of art, while with man the only restrictions were those which lay in the individual capacity of the artist.

The drama of ancient Greece was born of the religion of the people, but, as religion declined the drama grew in strength; the gods became mere dei ex machina almost as complete a convention as was adultery in the theater of the Restoration. It was a very long step from Aeschylus to Euripides. The gods were worshipped in lyric verse; it remained for man to be chronicled in epic poetry. Escape through faith and worship is for the few, the initiated; escape by means of the imagination is for everyone. There is perhaps no more typical instance of the early literature of escape than the Odessey, for, while it deals with man, it is man transfigured; he has become not what man is, but what he would be—heroic, superhuman, godlike. He has escaped from the compass of his own material limitations and has cheated both himself and nature, for, if he has not become truly a god, he has at least been successful in aping divinity, and even in contending with it. He has been given the semblance and the sensation of truth without the actuality.

The greater the intellect, the more nearly cosmic the point of view, the greater the tragedy. Shakespeare wrote of Juliet, Lear and Hamlet from his own conception of life, but "As You Like It" was given to those who demanded an escape from themselves and happy endings. Shakespeare, the genius, found his own escape in a near approach to truth; the multitude, spoon-fed, unthinking as they are today, found release in that which was less near. The necessity for escape was, however, common to both the genius and the herd.

In the pauses, the intervals between flight and flight, have come the moments of defiance. These appear to have manifested themselves in three ways; in the satire that mocked and jeered at life, in the so-called "naturalism" that purported to depict life so accurately as to shock men into a realisation of its essential tragedy and in direct preaching or propaganda. Moliere and Swift were of the first type, Zola and all the adherents of the "Main Street" genre of the second and Brieux and Shaw of the third. In their various ways they have all been successful, and they have all failed, for while they have perhaps served to focus for a moment the attention of the mass on some reality from which ordinarily its eyes would have been chastely averted, they have equally blocked for that same moment the avenues of escape, and so in time they have been trodden under. Moliere is far less popular than Dumas pere, Swift than Scott, Zola than Hugo, 'Main Street" even than Harold Bell Wright, and as for Shaw and Brieux, they are as nothing in the estimation of the general public beside Marie Corelli and Hall Caine. And yet. . . this mass, this herd, is it to be blamed for its effort to escape? It seems to me that it is rather like blaming a man for living in an unhealthy, crowded tenement when his means will not permit him to live elsewhere. Or as if one criticised him for taking the fire-escape rather than the stairs when the tenement was on fire. So long as there is something to be escaped from, just so long will there be the desire and effort to escape. To be reminded of the evil that one already knows and suffers from is of no possible advantage. Help only comes from being lifted out of the Slough of Despond for an instant, through catching a glimpse of the beauty that is foreign to our everyday life and habit, through some channel by means of which we may escape. There is that within us which batters for release against our bodies as a bird flings itself against the bars of its cage. It rebels against the physical limitations and chastisements of a material world with which it is not one. Remove the motivating force of life, subtract the spirit from the body, and, were life possible under that condition, there would be no struggle other than that for food and clothing. There would be no necessity for escape because there would be no desire.

One man will find that he can open the door and move outward from himself through William Morris and through Cabell; another gains momentary freedom through the works of The Duchess and Harlod Bell Wright it is simply a question of individual capacity. It is only the means that differ. The cause and the effect remain the same. Ether M. Dell will leave the follower of Hewlett unmoved except by irritation, and he who can lose himself in Chesterton will very likely find no possible outlet through Shaw. With the higher intelligence and the more finely attuned imagination escape is at once more easy and more difficult. This type of mind can accept the impossible, but the improbable is anathema to it. Like the peasant it can glory in tales of fairies and giants, for these are outside his actual experience, but, unlike the peasant, it cannot steep itself in that popular fiction that deals with life only to falsify it, as do the works of Robert Chambers, Rex Beach and Anna Katharine Green for example. The matters and characters with which these writers deal are beyond the experience of the average peasant so that they are to him on a par with the giants and the little people of folklore, but to the more sophisticated mind they are of more or less every day concern so that the falseness of their treatment is the most unusual thing about them. The whole question may be summed up in the old adage that "you can fool a man with a stuffed dog, but you can't fool a dog." Wright, Dell, Corelli, Chambers and their kind deal only in stuffed men, and most of us know men too well to be tricked by a shoddy imitation. But a stuffed unicorn or dragon, ah, that is another matter! No one would claim today for Sir John Mandeville the accuracy of the historian, but, at the same time, few would dispute the fact that he offers a much larger channel of escape than do most histories, however accurate. It takes either a very simple mind to appreciate Mandeville or a very cultivated one. The butcher and baker would not read him at all.

It must not be thought that I intend to cite fiction as the unique means of escape. I only mean that it is the one more generally in use. All the arts afford release of one kind or another, and, in addition, both science and religion throw open wide gates of egress from the walled city of material life. The study of the soul and the study of the stars are closely allied, appreciating their immeasurable vastness it is as though a lever were thrown back which unlocks the world as it clings to one's feet like an iron ball to those of a convict, and permits an unlimited flight through a universe full of worlds. But this again is for the few, for only the few can be impersonal.

In view of this, it may well be asked why certain books which are avowedly "naturalistic," and therefore earthbound, have such an astoundingly large sale. The most obvious example of such a book is "Main Street," for it is probably safe to say that no other book of its kind has had a wider initial popularity. I believe that the reason for this lies in the fact that "Main Street" is no more a true picture of life than is "Alice in Wonderland." America is full of people who are discontented because they live in small towns and wish to live in large ones, and of those who, having graduated from the small town atmosphere, seek justification and a rationalising of their rebellion. Here is the "Main Street" public. No wonder that they hail the spectacle of their fellow-citizen Mr. Lewis, in the midst of his camp-meeting diatribe as a sigh for the gods. They like him for somewhat the same reason and in much the same way that they like Billy Sunday. Those who still live on Main Street find in him a long-sought excuse for leaving home, for if they stay now they conceive that they will appear foolish; while those self-righteous ones who have already left are enamored to swell with self-esteem at their transcendent wisdom. But—is "Main Street" a just picture of the environment it purports to depict? Not at all. It is far less realistic than "Vanity Fair," although it has all of "Vanity Fair's" qualities of revolt and desire to escape. Thackeray lived in Vanity Fair and hated it. Mr. Lewis lived on Main Street and he hated that, too. It is simply escape literature done in a little different way, that is all. Of true realism, of naturalism that is essentially natural, such as one finds at its finest and greatest height in Dostoevsky, and in far less measure in Norris, Zola and Flaubert, there is not one whit. Hence the popularity of "Main Street," which is no more than an attack on reality and a desire to escape from it, and hence likewise the shelving of the other four authors to the rather lonely if dignified position of classics. And what is true of "Main Street" is true in one way or another of all its ilk; that is the only reason for giving so much space to it here.

It is axiomatic that the Latin, the Slav and the Gaul are far more capable of realism in art than the Anglo-Saxon. This is because the Anglo-Saxon is so inherently matter of fact in his daily actions and reactions that his only release is through his art. Other races live their romance, and while they live it they behold it with the eye of the spectator. The Anglo-Saxon is far too self-conscious for this. His romance he invents, and retires to his bedroom to peruse. Yet this does not mean that his life is devoid of romance any more than it means that the life of the Latin, for instance, is unreal. It is simply an attempt to re-establish the balance, to escape from the rigid confines of things as they are.

From the drawing of the bison on the cave wall of prehistoric man up through Homer to Shakespeare, with such offshoots as Punch and Judy and the miracle play; all the way from Sir John Mandeville and Mallory to Morris, Maeterlinck, Hewlett and Cabell the line of romance is complete. Today the population of the earth is very great in number; the mechanical complexities which our civilisation has engendered rack the nerves and impart a desire for freedom far greater than man has ever known before. The demand is greater, and the supply must in some wise equal it. So it is that the drug stores sell, along with other necessary drugs, the cheap tales of mystery and adventure and the rather maudlin love stories. The demand is so great that quantity has engulfed quality, as it has done with many another product. That is unfortunate, but it is inevitable, and no one is to blame.

The instinct of escape is one of the most fundamental instincts of man imprisoned in the flesh. So long as man is man it will endure, and so long as it endures some men will find their release in imaginative expression, while others will seek theirs in that self-identification with this expression which will magnify their tortured egos to that point where flight becomes possible.

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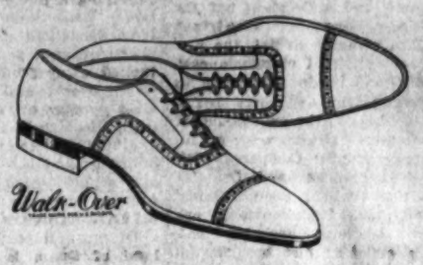

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Geneology Of The United States

(Foreign Press Service)

"The most pressing question in American life is not reparations or the readjustment of American relations with Europe, but immigration," declares a writer in the current World Work.

"It is the most important subject because it is the most fundamental. The part that America is to play in the reorganization of mankind and in introducing new conceptions into the progress of the race, becomes more emphasized every year, and, to fulfill this role, the United States needs all its finest energies. We must always remember that the basic sources of American power and wealth are not the mines, the fertile prairies, the forests, the water courses and the natural advantage upon which foreign commentators are likely to lay chief emphasis; the final explanation is the quality of the people that have made the Nation.

"Any pertinent study of the immigration problem must therefore begin with this question: What are the races which laid the foundation of the United States? Upon this subject there is much loose statement abroad at the present time. An expression coined some years ago by Mr. Israel Zangwill, 'The Melting Pot,' is responsible for much misapprehension. Even English writers usually begin their disquisitions by informing their readers that the United States is not homogeneous in its population—that it is a wildering melange of foreign races and foreign tongues, with no one strain that can be called 'dominant.' It is for this reason that a modest little volume by Mr. Clinton Stoddard Burr, 'America's Race Heritage', has performed a valuable service in clearing away this misconception. This book, an indispensable basis for the study of the immigration question, is a careful statistical analysis of the forty-eight states of the Union. It begins with the settlement of Jamestown in 1607 and ends with the arrival of almost the latest immigrants ships at Ellis Island.

"Mr. Burr's first summary is that for 1790—a year after the founding of the Nation in its present form. The following table showing the racial stocks making up our population settles many questions that are a subject of racial propaganda now.

Census of Racial Stock 1790		Descendants in 1920 (Estimates on basis of 1790 percentages) percent	
English-Welsh	2,605,693	91.7	36,511,140
Scotch (mostly Scotch-Irish)	221,652	7.0	178,757
Irish (mostly Protestants)	61,534	1.9	849,696
German (mostly Protestants)	176,407	5.6	2,502,600
Dutch	78,959	2.5	1,127,232
French (mostly Huguenot)	17,619	0.6	268,136
Others	10,664	0.3	1,876
Totals	3,172,444	100	44,689,276

Mr. Burr selects as his first period of immigration the seventy years from 1790 to 1860. At the present time there are 10,144,955 Americans living who are either surviving immigrants of that era or the descendants of such immigrants. Their racial origin is as follows:

English	4,410,297
Irish	3,079,022
German, Austrian, Swiss Balto-German	1,130,587
French	409,926
Scandinavian	35,379
Dutch, Flemish, Frisian	31,292
Italian (mostly north)	20,000
Jews (mostly Spanish or German)	275,000
Mexican (white)	12,000
	10,104,955

"The most significant feature of this table is that America's greatest gain from immigration, up to the time of the Civil War, was English. So much emphasis is laid, in all discussions of immigration, on the exodus that took place in the forties and fifties from Ireland and Germany, that another fact usually escapes observation: that is that the departure from England itself in the same period were greater than from either of these countries.

"The modern period of immigrations is that from 1860 to 1920. In this sixty years the immigrants from Ireland were slightly more numerous than those from England, and those from Germany much more so. Mr. Burr presents the following table, showing the contributions of his 'old immigrant stock' of the modern period to the population of the United States in 1020. (Races with a contribution less than 1,000,000 omitted from tabulation above).

English	4,075,302
Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Welsh	1,929,663
Irish (Celtic)	4,605,463
German, Swiss, Austrian	9,166,055
Scandinavian, Icelandic	3,284,354
Dutch, Frisian, Flemish	460,572
French, French-Canadian, Walloon, Breton	1,525,553
	25,046,962

"What then are the elements that make up the American white population today? Mr. Burr's final summary showing the 'ancestral stock' for 1920 is as follows:

English	45,546,139
Other Anglo Saxon	5,484,714
Irish	8,553,592
German	12,806,542
French	3,168,614
Dutch, Flemish	1,609,096
Scandinavian	3,465,922
Slav	3,993,076
Latin (except French)	3,723,641
Jewish	3,240,000

"Of the 95,000,000 white people in the United States at present, therefore, 65,400,000 are of English descent. The present population of England is about 32,500,000: in other words, there are 12,000,000 more people of English origin in the United States than in England itself. But this is not the most pertinent fact brought out by Mr. Burr's exhaustive researches. From the broad standpoint of ethnology English men, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Germans, French (at least northern French), Dutch and Scandinavians form a compact homogeneous race. Differing as they may in language and religion, we do not have to go back many ages in history to find them all members of the same ethnic family. Between their descendants today there is really no consciousness of racial dissimilarities or antagonisms. There are differences, of course, betwen an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman, and a German; but the differences are not deep-lying; they are rather artificial, the product of external circumstances; the distinctions do not reside in the germ plasm, and there are no essential bars to the amalgamation of all these strains into an integrated people. Compared with the Mediterranean and Oriental races the English, Scotch, Irish, German and Scandinavians are ethnic brothers. Probably the most stimulating fact brought out by Mr. Burr is that this group makes up eight per cent of the American population today. He thus shows that America is not a hopeless mixture of alien peoples, but that the overwhelming majority of our population belongs to a single racial group—and that a group which stands in the forefront of civilisation, so long as the proportion is maintained as it is, there is no danger of that 'mongreilization' which has caused the decay of as many nations. A people made up of the mingling of English, Scotch, Irish, Germans and Scandinavians will not be 'mongrel race' but one that is of pure and homogeneous stock. This then, is 'America's race heritage.' If it is a noble one, and its preservation is the greatest obligation that rests upon the American Nation.

Guam Described As Ideal Place To Live And Work

A little paradise, 1,300 miles away from the nearest major body of land and only 30 miles long and six miles wide, providing a home for approximately 15,000 persons who are happy and content despite their isolation in the broad expanse of the South Pacific Ocean—such is the picture painted of the island of Guam, 1,300 miles south of Yokohama and approximately the same distance from the Philippines, by a group of visitors from the island who are now in Japan for a pleasure tour.

This tiny island, which is known only as an American naval station is a tiny empire in itself in which are maintained national and city governments, transportation system and all the many things which are necessary to make an area a pleasant and healthful place. Although of exceptional small dimensions and supplying a home for a comparatively small number the visitors from the island now in Yokohama declare that it is a little paradise tucked away from the highways of the world and a place where most persons are content to remain after they have become acquainted with the ways and modes of living and the wonderful days and nights which are said to be common-place in that climate.

NAVAL STATION MAINTAINED

Of most important on the Island of Guam is the naval station maintained by the American government where American war vessels undergo repairs and also the powerful wireless station under direction and operation of the American government. These are the things which have brought the Americans to the island and which serve as the major interest of all there. Although these are the things always associated with Guam there are many things which have come along with them and which have been the means of converting the island into the "paradise of the Pacific," to use a phrase of one of the residents of Guam now in Japan.

According to these travelers from this out-of-the-way spot, the island has motor roads which would put those of most countries to shame. True, they admit they are short as it is not a long way around the island, but most of these visitors declare the roadway which has been built along the coastline affords a drive which for scenic effects has no equal in any part of the world. The entire coast of Guam is declared to be high and rocky and perfectly molded for beautiful scenery. Not only has this island a beautiful coast drive but there are inland roadways which give joy to those who have motors to drive about over the island.

The question as to whether or not there are any automobiles on this tiny spot in the Pacific brought forth the reply in emphatic terms that some of the best cars in the world are to be seen running about over the coastal cliffs and that when they are gathered from all places on the island they total approximately 200. The speaker declared that these machines are all the property of permanent residents of the islands and that the number is steadily increasing each year. It was the speaker's opinion that the island is a motorist's paradise in addition to being a place which is ideal for one who desires to get away from the centers of population.

The main city of the island is Agana, a place five miles inland. The port is Apia Harbor. Those going to Guam land at Piti, there numerous steps preliminary to getting into the island being necessary because of the extremely rocky coast. Traffic to Guam is stated to be extremely light and it is a rare occasion when a tourist comes to the place for a look around. There are no regular steamship services to the place and the major way of going to and from there is by the navy transports. Mail goes in and out of the island about once every three months, these visitors say.

The American community is reported to number only a few hundred persons and those of other nationalities far less. There are about 70 Japanese on the island, many of whom are engaged in the copra trade which provides the only export product. One of these dealers, a man who has been there many years, is a semi-official representative of the Japanese Government and comes the nearest to be a Japanese consul of any official on the island. He is reported to furnish commercial reports to the Japanese officials when they are desired and to act in an official capacity whenever the situation may require.

LIMITED SOCIAL LIFE

Social life on the island on the part of the American community is stated to be rather limited and this is one of the reasons why the party now in Japan has come away from its "Pacific Paradise" in order that the members again may meet folk leading normal lives. In addition to this the climate there is described as wearing after one has lived there for a considerable time and it is be troubled with the present difficulties of the world.

from this tropical atmosphere that the party has come to Japan and will later go to China for several weeks.

In summing up his impression of life on Guam, one of the visitors declared that it is a place where one can live and die not to with the hope of getting a change

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PE 161

The Irish Guards—By Rudyard Kipling

When Americans Went Into Battle

In the preceding instalments of his "History of the Irish Guards" Mr. Kipling has told the story of the war, as they shared it, from the very beginning of the German advance, through all the fierce fighting and deep digging in of the years from 1914 to the Spring of 1918. He has pictured the life of the trenches under the rain of shellfire and the courage and unquenchable good humor of the men and officers of the two Irish battalions in retreat, in face of the horror of gas, in the long task of waiting and holding on, and in those desperate adventures over the top in the dimness before the dawn.

The present chapter finds the Guards facing the Germans' last effective thrust in the Lys salient, and the ninth instalment, next Sunday, describes the allied drive through Lagincourt in September which spelled for Germany the beginning of the end.

* * *

It was on the morning of April 9 [1918] that the enemy opened his second great thrust on the Lys, and the three weeks' fighting that all but wiped out the Ypres salient won him Messines, Kemmel, Armentieres, Neuve Eglise, Bailleul, Merville, and carried him toward the Channel ports, within five miles of Hazebrouck. That the stroke was expected made it none the less severe. Spring on that front had chosen to be unseasonably dry. The lowlands in the Lys valley, normally their own best defenses, gave passage to men and guns when they should have been still impassable. Whatever else may have betrayed them, the Germans had no cause to complain of the weather throughout the war, or indeed of the foresight of their adversaries. They had to deal chiefly with divisions that had been fought out in the Somme push, reinforced with fillings from England and sent northward in a hurry. Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches give the relative disparity thus:

In the Lys battle, prior to April 30, the enemy engaged against the British forces a total of forty-two divisions, of which thirty-three were fresh and nine had fought previously on the Somme. Against these forty-two German divisions, twenty-five British divisions were employed, of which eight were fresh and seventeen had taken a prominent part in the Somme battle.

These were worn out, and as the days of fighting continued many of them were so dead to the world that they laid them down and slept where they dropped by battalions. When orders came, it was a matter almost of routine that each senior, handing them on, should assault his junior into some sort of comprehension. Officers dared not trust themselves even to lean against walls for fear they should slide down dead asleep; and as a private of the line put it in confessing.

"I don't know what the men would have done but for standing sentry. They got their sleep then."

There is a story of a tattered brigade, eight days, or it might have been ten, without closing an eyelid, which was flung back into the fight after assurance of relief, and, what was much worse, a few hours' rest. They returned, like sleep walkers, and laid them down in some shallow hen scratchings that passed for trench work, where without emotion they resigned themselves to being blown out or up in detail. While they watched drowsily the descent and thickening of a fresh German shell-storm, preluding fresh infantry attacks, it occurred to them vaguely that there were high and increasing noises overhead—not at all like the deep whoop of "heavies." Then all the darkness behind the enemy lit with a low outlining ground-flare—the death dance of innumerable 77s. Foch had sent up very many guns behind them, almost wheel to wheel, and when the French gunners at last shut off, the packed enemy trenches that were waiting to continue their march to the Channel, as soon as their own fire should have wiped up the few British bayonets before them, lay as still as the graves that they were. Then what remained of the brigade that had seen this miracle was relieved by another brigade, and stretched itself out to sleep behind it. Experts in miseries say that, for sheer strain, the Lys overwent anything imagined in the war, and in this, many who have suffered much are agreed.

On April 14, the enemy captured Villers-Bretonneux, staring directly into Amiens, which ground, had they been allowed to hold uninterruptedly even for a day, might have been made too strong to reduce with the forces at our disposal than, and thus would have become the very edge of the wedge for splitting the French and English armies asunder. But that night, and literally at almost an hour's notice, a counter-attack by a brigade of the Eighteenth Division and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Brigades of the Fourth and Fifth Australian Divisions, swept Villers-Bretonneaux clear and established ourselves beyond possibility of eviction. Thus, the one last chance that might have swung the whole war passed out of the enemy's hands.

The shelling throughout the month grew more and more earnest and our replies, roaring overhead, worried the dead-tired soldiery. The work was all at night—wiring and improving posts, and unlimited digging of communication ways between them; for whether a trench line held till Christmas, went up bodily next minute, or was battered down every hour, in the making there was but one standard of work that beseemed the battalion; and though divisional commanders might, and as on the dreary Scarpe posts did, draw gratified commanding officers aside and tell them that for quantity and quality their trench craft excelled that of other battalions, the battalion itself was never quite contented with what it had accomplished.

There is no clear evidence of the state of the battalion's collective mind at this time (June and July, 1918), but from home letters it might be gathered that the strain of the push and its bewilderment had given place to the idea that great things were preparing. Battalions are very often told tales to this effect, but they suit themselves as to the amount that they swallow. No power on earth, for instance, could have persuaded the veterans of the Somme, after Cambrai, that there was "anything doing"; but as the Summer of 1918 grew warmer in the wooded and orchard country behind the Amiens-Albert line, and our lines there held and were strengthened, and those who had been home or on the seas reported what they had heard and seen, hope, of a kind not raised before, grew in the talks of the men and the officers.

("Understand, I do not say there was anny of the old chat regardin' that the war would finish next Chuseday, the way we talked in '16. But, whatever they said acrost the water, we did not hould 'twould endure those two more extra years all them civilians was dishin' out to us. What did we think? That '19 would see the finish? 'Twud be hard to tell what we thought. Leave it this way—we 'was no more than waitin' on mercies to happen an'—'twas mericles that transpired!")

They relieved their own brigade battalions with the punctillio proper to their common ritual, and for the benefit of over a hundred recruits. It was their ancient comrades under all sorts of terrors, the Second Coldstream, whose guides from Boiry-St. Martin one night lost their way in the maze of tracks and turns to the front line. But, as meekly set forth in the diary, when it came the battalion's turn to be relieved by the Second Grenadiers "all tracks had been carefully picketed by this battalion to assist Grenadier companies coming in and ours going out." The occasions when the guides of the First Irish Guards lost their way must be looked for in the reports of others.

"Little shelling and no casualties" were the order of the fine days, till, on July 29, taking over from the Second Coldstream, they found six platoons of the Third Battalion, 320th Regiment, U. S. A., which had come into line the night before and were attached for instruction. These were young keen, desperately anxious to learn, and not at all disposed to keep their heads down.

Next day the enemy opened on them, and "were rather offensive in their shelling." The front platoon of the Americans, attached to the battalion's front company, caught it worst, but no casualties were reported. . . .

On Aug. 1 the battalion was still in the peaceful front line watching the six American platoons being relieved by other six platoons from the Second Battalion of the 320th Regiment. It was observed, not without some envy—"They did not know enough to save 'emselves throuble, an' they would not ha' done it if they had. They was too full of this same dam' new ould war." Even at this immense distance of time one can almost hear the veterans commenting on the zeal and excitement that filled the stale lines where, to those young eyes from across the water, everything was as shining new as death.

On Aug. 3 the battalion made reconnoissance of a post with the idea of raiding it, which was a complete though bloodless failure. Some of our back guns chose the exact moment when the raiders were setting out (on the sure information of a scouting party, who had just come in) to wipe up the unconscious little garrison and their machine gun, and woke the night with heavy shell dropped in our own wire and in front of our objective.

Naturally nothing could be done, and the affair was called off till the next evening (Aug. 4), when a "crawling party," under Lieutenant Vernon, of a corporal and six men went out along the same route that the scouts had taken the night before. They were expected and welcomed with enthusiasm. A sentry gave the alarm, a little party ran out to cut them off, the machine gun (a heavy one), which had not betrayed itself before, promptly opened fire, but wide of our prone men, and a German, as promptly, hove bombs in the wrong direction. All this, says the report, happened as soon as some one inside the post gave "short decisive orders." Then Very lights flared without stint, and, being some way from home, with much unlocated wire between, the raiders got away swiftly and safely. The tracks of the scouts through the long grass the night before had put the enemy on the alert. But if our guns had only held their tongues on that occasion, our coup might have been brought off. Instead of which, the enemy woke up and shelled a front company for a quarter of an hour with 60 pounders before he could be induced to go to bed.

But all this was as light, casual, and unrelated as the throwing of the ball from hand to hand that fills time before an innings; and, by the latter part of July, men began half unconsciously to

(Continued on Page 16)

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BIRTHS

MILLS.—Min-Shing: On August 17 th, 1923, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren, a son.
61244 A 19

ON August 13th, 1923, at Lamerton, Great Western Road, Shanghai, to Mildred, nee Barrow, wife of E. S. Benbow Rowe, Esq., F. R. G. S., daughter.
61252 A 19

DEATH

QUINCEY, William, age 70, at Gordon Cottage on 14th August, 1923. Burial Service at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, 19th instant, at 4.30 p.m. Interment at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30. R. I. P.
61257 A 19

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 10 a.m. Matins (said); Psalm 65; Lessons: Micah vi, Philemon. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon: Merbecke; Hymns 315, 318, 322, 292; Preacher; Rev. W. J. Wallace, M.A. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 67; Lessons: Isaiah, xxxviii, 1-20, Matthew xviii, 15-end; Hymns 299, 16, 221, 19; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon. At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher, Rev. G. W. Shepard; Subject: "The Second Advent;" Chant 23; Hymns 1, 322, 440, 169. 6 p.m. Preacher: Dr. Frank Rawlinson; Chant 13; Hymns 275, 683, 401, 688.

Community Church.—Morning Worship 11 a.m. at the Columbia Country Club. (Elkawei Car No. 2 as far as Route Doumer). The Pastor, the Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury, will preach. Text: Genesis 21.15; Subject: "The Empty Water Bottle." Read the story of Hagar and Ishmael. An anthem by the choir. 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the new Navy Y.M.C.A., Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. The Pastor will preach from the text Matt 1.1 Subject, "The Gospel in the Genealogy." Mrs. Frank Rawlinson will sing a solo.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Professor R. Dick. Wilson, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey. 6 p.m. by Rev. H. M. Hutton. Children's service in the school room at 11 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject. "Soul." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers), Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 10.30 a.m. at No. 12 Jinkee Road, second flat.

United Gospel Mission.—Gospel Meeting every Sunday, 6.15—7.15 p.m. China Inland Mission Hall. Bright congregational singing, starting at 6.30 p.m."—No collection.

The Russo-Japanese Negotiations

JAPANESE papers, on the whole, express satisfaction regarding the Russo-Japanese negotiations, broken off through Mr. Joffe's decline in health and the consequent recall to Moscow. It is difficult to understand, however, in what the satisfaction consists. It is true that Russia offered generous concessions, but this offer may now be withdrawn. The whole trouble arose from the fact that Japan insisted upon treating Russia as a defeated country, and, as we pointed out when the negotiations began, the Japanese position made agreement impossible. The Chugai Shogyo ascribes the failure to Russia's "lack of sincerity." This expression is commonly used in the Japanese Press when "lack of submissiveness" would be more appropriate. As regards comparisons of sincerity, the fact that Russia sent a plenipotentiary to negotiate gave to any conclusions that she arrived at in the preliminary negotiations the nature of a firm offer. This was not the case on the part of Japan, who appointed a diplomatist of minor rank and standing and never allowed Mr. Joffe to meet Count Chida, the Foreign Minister, though he had met the most eminent diplomatists in Europe at Genoa. Again, Mr. Joffe gave out beforehand the principles on which Russia stood in the negotiations. Japan's principles were also given out—and then disclaimed, lest they should be found inconveniently binding. When Mr. Joffe made his greatest concession—an agreement to express regret regarding the Nikolaievsk incident, Mr. Kawakami expressed the opinion that this would be sufficient, and it seemed as though some real progress would be made. But there was an agitation among some of the political peers, and whether due to this or the determination of the inner circle of the Government, Mr. Kawakami's reciprocity was tabooed, and thenceforward he did nothing but recall his official fable about seven hundred Japanese being cruelly massacred by order of the Soviet authorities.

Mr. Kawakami insisted on having it both ways. When it was suggested to him that the Russians murdered by the Japanese troops was ten times as great as the number of Japanese who lost their lives at Nikolaievsk, he said that the loss of Russian lives could not be discussed, as they had come about through Japan's legitimate military operations. When, on the other hand, Mr. Joffe pointed out that the massacre of the prisoners was the work of a Russian bandit, who with his associates, had been duly executed for the crime by the Russian authorities, Mr. Kawakami replied that this was not so, but that Tripitzin was the properly authorised commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces. That is to say, the killing of Russians could not be discussed because it had been done by Japanese soldiers; while the killing of Japanese could not be excused because it was done by Russian soldiers. That the inconsistency of the position he took up never occurred to Mr. Kawakami was due to the fact that from the beginning he treated with Russia as with a conquered country. The inconsistency also never seems to have occurred to any Japanese critic. When it is remembered, in addition, that the whole of the operations took place on Russian territory in the course of an entirely unprovoked invasion and long after the Czechs had been "rescued," the grotesqueness of the attitude taken up is the more striking. The alleged danger in which the Czechs were placed was, in the first place, just as poor an excuse for invasion as would have been the invasion of Japan earlier in the war by the French in order to "rescue" the Alsatians and Poles among the German prisoners of war in this country. Instead of helping the Czechs out of the country the Japanese troops hindered their exit, and they at last actually came to blows before they were allowed to leave. And the Japanese for whose protection

(Continued on Page 15)

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The Chinese In The British Empire And The New World

The following extremely interesting article on the location of the Chinese peoples throughout the British Empire and the New World has just appeared in The Chinese Social and Political Science Review, the quarterly of the association of the same name.

BY H. F. MacNAIR

The first attempt of the English to develop relations with China was in the reign of Elizabeth who sent, in 1596, a Latin letter to the emperor of China by London merchants; in this she craved good treatment for her men, and the privilege of trade with China. In return she agrees to "most willingly grant unto all and every of your subjects (if it shall seeme good unto your Highnesse) full and entire libertie unto any of the partes of our dominions to resort, there to abide and traffique, and thence to return." The emperor did not receive this letter; the expedition never returned, and the test as to the free arrival of Chinese in the British dominions was not made.

After the people of India it is safe to say that the non-white people who contribute most to the prosperity of the British Empire are the Chinese who were settled in many parts of the empire long before these regions were annexed by the British. "Alone of all Europeans," says Professor F. Wells Williams of Yale University, "the English have not recoiled at contemplating a reservoir of hundreds or millions of this persistent and procreating race. In establishing their strategic posts in Malaya, Borneo, Hongkong, they needed workmen, tradesmen to supply provisions, compradores, and domestics to render living not only possible but even agreeable; if these were not forthcoming their stations were doomed to fail, for these were not localities for European laborers and settlers."

IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

1. England and Wales. The Chinese in the British Isles are negligible in number and position. In London and in Liverpool there are ever-changing numbers of sailors and laborers. In the latter city there are several Chinese laundries. The Chinese give little trouble to the English and seldom come into prominence. In 1901 there were 387 Chinese, and in 1911, 1319 reported for England and Wales; these figures do not, of course, include several thousand sailors who do not establish a domicile in the country.

2. Hongkong. This island was ceded by China in 1841 and the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking in 1842. It is a rocky hill off the coast of Kwangtung which was practically uninhabited. Since its incorporation as a Crown Colony the city of Victoria has grown from nothing to a population of over half a million. The city and the island are of almost equal commercial and strategic importance; the latter due to the English, the former largely due to the Chinese under British rule. Of the total population, estimated in 1920, of 514,600, 501,000 were Chinese. It is thus to all intents and purposes a Chinese city whose excellent rule by a foreign Power has brought the economic prosperity for which the place is noted.

3. Burma. Like Korea and Tongking, Burma occupied the position of tributary and vassal state of the Chinese empire into which part of China's excess numbers flowed from time to time. The relations between the two countries can be traced far back into the middle ages, and the position of tributary state sending decennial missions was kept up by Burma, even after its annexation by England, to as late a date as 1895.

Lower Burma was annexed to the British Empire in 1862, and Upper Burma in 1886. By the "Convention between Great Britain and China relative to Burma and China" which was signed at London, March 1, 1894, it was agreed that China might appoint a consul to reside at Rangoon, that Chinese subjects wishing to enter Burma might receive passports from a British consular officer, and that subjects of the two Powers should "dash within the territories of the other enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may hereafter be, accorded to the subjects or any other nation."

Faced by a problem potentially awkward in that there had been much disorder in the country, part of it caused by roving bands of Chinese maurauders, and because of Burma's previous relations with China, the British, by this Convention and a later one, conciliated the Chinese settlers and encouraged the coming of new ones; they were made partners in one of Britain's great colonial ventures.

They have settled tragely in the Irrawaddy Valley; the progress and notable development of Burma has been due not to the easy-going native Burman but to the industrious and economical Chinese residents who have entered the country without restrictions. For the most part they are skilled laborers and traders. They practically manage the trade, commerce, labor, and manufactures of the province.

IN BRITISH MALAYSIA

4. British Malaysia. What has been said of the attitude of the British toward the Chinese in Burma holds doubly true in British Malaysia, one of the richest, and largely undeveloped, agricultural, mineral, and commercial areas in the world. From the days of Sir Stamford Raffles to Sir Frank Sweetenham British administrators have looked with favor upon the Chinese immigrant.

In 1795 there were 3,000 Chinese in Penang; in 1826, 6,000—or more were in Singapore. Trade and semi-political relations had been carried on between China and Malaysia for hundreds of years; in the century of British rule tens of thousands have poured in, and are continuing so to do, to become in a great number of cases permanent settlers and even British subjects.

In 1918 the Chinese in British Malaysia numbered approximately one million; in the Federal Malay States the number was 433,244, while an almost equal number was in the Straits Settlements—432,764. These figures do not include the Chinese scattered in Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu which are under British protection. The Chinese population of Singapore itself varies but is around 200,000 or about two-thirds of the population of the city. There are more Chinese in Singapore than in any other city outside of China.

They are divided in Malaysia into two classes: those who in emigrating have left their families in China but visit them every few years, and the Babas, or Straits-born, who have largely or wholly lost connection with their ancestral homes. Most of the Babas do not speak or read Chinese; from this class came many clerks in European firms.

The contact kept with China by the first mentioned class is illustrated by the migration statistics of Singapore and the China ports. For example in 1915, the Chinese immigrants to the Straits numbered 95,735. The number of Chinese male deck passengers from China during the year March 1, 1991—February 29, 1920, according to a statement by the Colonial Secretary, was 43,697. The number leaving for China during the same period was 38,797. From Amoy the American consul writes: "The great majority of the Chinese leaving this port immigrate to the Straits Settlements. In normal years the number . . . reaches more than eighty thousand." The American consul at Foochow says: "The approximate number of Chinese emigrating annually to Straits Settlements is about 3,500." Both comment on the numbers returning annually to these ports. From Kiungchow in Hainan during the years 1911 to 1914 inclusive, the number of Chinese sailing for Singapore was 84,674, and the number returning was 25,954. During the three latter years 149,804 left Swatow for the Straits.

What has been said regarding the economic position of the Chinese in French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies holds true for British Malaysia to an even greater extent. As day-laborers, artisans and engineers, contract laborers, producers of rubber, middle-men between natives and Europeans, shop keepers, and merchant-princes, and as professional men they occupy the visibly dominating position in the whole area. From Sir Frank Swettenham, late Governor of the Straits Colony, and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States has come a judicious summary of the position of the Chinese in that part of the world:

"I have said that the protected Malay States depended mainly on the tin mines for their revenue, and it was the first care of the Government to foster the industry by every legitimate means. As early as 1882 a French company began to mine tin . . . but it was the Chinese who began the work, who have continued it ever since, and whose efforts have succeeded in producing more than half of the world's tin supply. Their energy and enterprise have made the Malay States what they are today, and it would be impossible to overstate the obligation which the Malay Government and people are under to these hard-working, capable, law-abiding aliens. They were already the miners and the traders, and in some instances the planters and the fishermen, before the white man had found his way to the Peninsula. In all the early days it was Chinese energy and industry which supplied the funds to begin the construction of roads and other public works, and to pay for all the other costs of administration. Then they were, and still they are, the pioneers of mining. They have driven their way into remote jungles, cleared the forest, run all risks, and often made great gains. They have also paid the penalty imposed by an often deadly climate. But the Chinese were not only miners, they were charcoal-burners in the days when they had to do their own smelting; they were wood-cutters, carpenters, and brickmakers; as contractors they constructed nearly all the Government buildings, most of the roads and bridges, railways and waterworks. They brought all the capital into the country when Europeans feared to take the risk; they were the traders and shop-keepers, and it was their steamers which first opened regular communication between the ports of the Malay States. They introduced tens of thousands of their countrymen when the one great need was labor to develop the hidden riches of an almost unknown and jungle-covered country, and it is their work the taxation of the luxuries they consume and of the pleasures they enjoy, which has provided something like nine-tenths of the

(Continued on Page 15)

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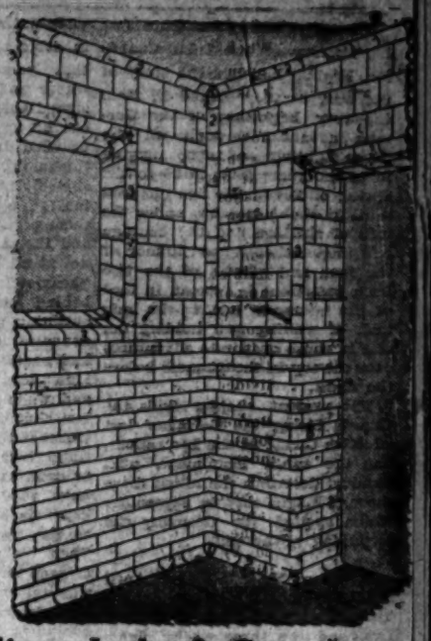

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The Chinese In The British Empire And The New World

(Continued from Page 14)

revenue. When it is possible to look back upon a successful experiment, it is always of interest to ascertain the determining factors, and how far each affected the result. The reader should understand at once what is due to Chinese labor and enterprise in the evolution of the Federated Malay States."

The opinions of other English Colonial administrators could be quoted to the same effect.

IN BORNEO

B. Borneo. For the sake of convenience it is best to deal with Borneo as a unit, although the island is divided politically into four parts. In the north is British North Borneo; on the northwestern coast is the State of Sarawak under the protection of Great Britain so far as foreign affairs are concerned; between Sarawak and British North Borneo is the native State of Brunei ruled by a Malay Sultan under British protection; the fourth division is that of the Netherlands Indies which controls the largest and richest part of the island, known as Dutch Borneo.

No accurate or complete census of the island has ever been taken, and estimates of population are therefore somewhat indefinite. In Dutch Borneo it is estimated that 40,000 Chinese reside, in the Western Division mainly. In British North Borneo by the census of 1911 there were about 26,000 Chinese. Bishop Danson of Labuan and Sarawak says concerning British Borneo:

"Chinese are in great evidence throughout the whole of this area: there must be from 350,000 to 400,000 of them divided roughly as follows—North Borneo 150,000, Brunei 2,000, Sarawak 250,000.

The Chinese were the first civilised people to have important dealings with the people of Borneo; these reactions may be traced as far back as the seventh century in the annals of the Tang dynasty. In these chronicles it is found that pottery was one of the main articles of trade with the southern islands.

Proof of the early contact of the Chinese and Malays is given in the fact that in the interior of Borneo the principal medium of exchange among the natives of the present day is large earthenware jars believed to have been brought from China.

There were important periods of Chinese immigration into Borneo in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Many of these early settlers married natives; the Dusuns, a people of the interior, are said to have Chinese blood. Some of the leading families of Brunei proudly claim to have Chinese blood in their veins.

The Sultans of Brunei of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries encouraged the immigration of the Chinese who engaged largely in the planting and exporting of pepper. Thus protected they remained of consequence to the eighteenth century when the native rulers, jealous of their influence, began to persecute them. In this century many of the Chinese settlers left the country.

Until modern times the Chinese in Borneo have constituted a somewhat turbulent element. Their management by the English and the Dutch has been less successful here than elsewhere. The earlier emigrants scattered through the island in search of minerals, and often they fought with the Malays. Their tendency to form powerful secret societies, which here took a political turn, was particularly noticeable and very troublesome. At one time they were expelled from Dutch Borneo by the government. Pressing into Sarawak they caused serious trouble for the first Rajah Brooke, who tried vigorously to exterminate their secret societies.

In 1857, on February 18 and 19, occurred a serious rebellion among Chinese miners in Upper Sarawak. Several Englishmen were killed, Kuching the capital city was sacked, and the government seized; Rajah Brooke narrowly escaped death. The Malays and Dyaks, some 200,000 in number, were loyal to Brooke and the Chinese numbering less than four thousand failed. The insurrection was put down by Sir Charles Johnston Brooke, nephew and successor to the first Rajah. About 3,500 Chinese lost their lives in and resulting from the rebellion. The Rajah himself protected several hundred Chinese fugitives from Dutch territory, in this way showing his sense of discrimination and justice, and his power over the Malays and Dyaks, who would have slaughtered all Chinese found in the island. The protection of the Chinese in Sarawak has remained largely a personal matter, there being no Supreme Court in the principality, the Rajah in Council hears all appealed cases.

Writing almost twenty-five years later, Sir Charles Brooke, now Rajah, said: "Without the Chinaman, we could do nothing. When not allowed to form secret societies he is easily governed, and this he is forbidden to do on pain of death." The same friendly attitude toward the Chinese is shown by the present Rajah Brooke and his family, who frankly state that the Chinese are "greatly adding to the prosperity of the country."

In Dutch Borneo much mining of an alluival character is in the hands of the Chinese, while in British North Borneo the Chinese settlers are chiefly engaged in fishing, farming and business. The business of this section of the island is, indeed, largely controlled by the Chinese. Most of the shops and ware-houses are Chinese-owned.

Of late years they have begun in both British and Dutch Borneo to plant rubber trees, cocoanut palms, rice, and tobacco. Primeval forests are being cleared and the lands developed for agriculture. The right to import and retail opium, wine, and spirits is licensed to the Chinese, and they control the trade in these commodities. These licenses are the greatest source of revenue to the government of North Borneo. Thus the economic position of the Chinese in Borneo is seen to be similar to that in the other tropical countries discussed above.

(To Be Continued)

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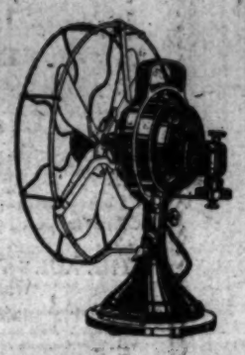

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The Holy War

BY S. E. KISER

Not dead, but living, you are to think of those who are slain fighting for the faith.—Mohammed.

"I will not fear to die," he said,
"In fighting for the faith I claim;
When men whose faith is weak and dead
I'll be enjoying deathless fame!
A warrior for the holy cause,
I'll crush the foe beneath my heel;
No weakling's fear shall make me pause,

Nor love of living cool my zeal.
"The faith that I possess is true,
The others all are false and vain;
A sacred purpose I pursue,
And boundless glory I shall gain.
My country's greatness shall expand,
Its borders shall have greater length,
Because a sword is in my hand,
And righteous faith shall give me strength!"

Another in a distant clime
Believed his faith alone was right;
His country, too, he thought sublime,
A certain gain was made, for there
Were two fools fewer in the
His arm was strong, his sword was bright,
And, filled with holy zeal, he vowed
That he would smite the infidel,
The deity to whom he bowed
Expected to direct him well.

From places that were far apart
They came together and engaged,
Each with the "true faith" in his heart,
And to the death their fight was waged,
When both were down, their skulls laid bare,
Their shattered legs beneath them curled,
world.

"Lilliputian"

"Lilliputian" means very small, and is applied especially to persons of diminutive size. Sometimes it means insignificant, pompous, when the insignificance is accompanied by self-importance, pomposity, etc.

Lilliput is the name of an imaginary kingdom described in the famous "Gulliver's Travels," by Dean Swift. The book was published in 1726. On one of his voyages Gulliver was wrecked on the shores of Lilliput. The inhabitants (called Lilliputians) were so tiny, being merely about the size of a man's finger, that Gulliver seemed a giant to them.

In another part of the book, Swift tells of his hero's adventures among a giant people people whom he names Brobdingnagians.

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Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale everywhere.

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

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NO CHANCE

THE other day at one of the graded schools, while the children were out at recess, the teacher heard a wail of sorrow go up from one of the little boys. She went out to comfort him, and drawing him to one side asked him what the trouble was

"I want to play with Sally Rogers and the other boys won't let me. They won't let me talk to her, and they won't let me sit down by her, or have anything to do with her."

"Why is that?"

"Well, were playing society, and we make out like we're all at a big party or ball.

"And why can't you make yourself agreeable to Sally as well as the others?"

"Why, they make me play that I'm Sally's husband every time."

An old woman who lived in Flo Had some neighbors who all the time ba
Tea, sugar and soap
Till she said: "I do hope
I'll never see folks that are ha."

POSTCRIPTS

It is but justice to the pension bureau at Washington to state that they have not yet granted the pension claimed by a man who was wounded in the late unpleasantness by the accidental discharge of his duty.

A careful inquiry has revealed the fact that Sampson was the first man who rushed the growler.

Better blow your own horn than one you haven't paid for.

If your rye offend you, buy a better quality.

"In a light house by the sea" is what the opera company sang to a forty dollar audience recently.

Botany tells us that flowers feed themselves just as animals do. Some of them do not, for every Biblical student knows that Dan-de-lions wouldn't eat.

The Russo-Japanese Negotiations

(Continued from Page 14)

the armies stayed after the Czech excuse had become no longer tenable, were the hangers-on of those armies. The genuine Japanese traders asked again and again to be relieved of a protection that only ruined their commerce and brought hatred upon themselves.

There can be little doubt that, from the time when it was decided that Mr. Kawakami's proposal to forego compensation for Nikolaievsk could not be allowed, it was also decided that the negotiations should fail altogether if there was anything short of a complete Russian surrender. When Tripitzin had the Nikolaievsk garrison at his mercy, he was generous enough to make an armistice under which the Japanese retained possession of their arms. The Japanese attacked the Russians, and the greater number of them were killed in the fight which ensued, while upwards of 130 who surrendered were massacred on the approach of the relieving force. What reason the Japanese had for breaking the condition of the armistice has never been learnt. They may have believed that they were being treacherously dealt with. It is certain that Tripitzin believed that they had dealt treacherously with him. Hence the massacre. It was a horrible affair, though its description by Mr. Kawakami as one of the greatest outrages in history is ridiculous. However, Mr. Joffe was perfectly ready to express regret that Russians had thus murdered Japanese, and was willing to dispense with any reference to the equally regrettable killing of Russians by Japanese. He stuck, however, at what really amounted to an attempt to create historical fact by its insertion in a treaty. The canity of that process has already been illustrated by the Treaty of Versailles. The conditions prescribed for fulfilment by the Treaty of Versailles will stand before future generations as proof that the twentieth century of the Christian era was a time in which barbarous vindictiveness reached a climax but the compelling of the Germans to sign false declarations that they alone were guilty of the genesis of the war and all its consequences will be regarded as an exhibition of pure hypocrisy, and will react against the Allies in the record of every historian. It has already so reacted with an emphasis that makes it astonishing that a people so shrewd as the Japanese should imagine that they can create the facts of history by incorporating them in a treaty. Treaty declarations carry no weight as historic truth.

It was conceived, however, that just as the Germans had to sign whatever was put before them, so too would the Russians. Thus the opportunity has been lost of coming to a very advantageous agreement with Russia. Doubtless there are other influences at work besides the opinions of the Cabinet and the Peers. It will be remembered that, at the outset of the Changchun negotiations, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris assured the French Government that the Japanese Government would not recognise the Soviet Government. This promise, no doubt, still holds good. It is strange that, while one of the stock complaints of Japanese critics of the Foreign Office is that it waits on the pleasure of other Powers, and that that complaint usually has no justification whatever, it is unheard now that a situation has arisen where it is evident that Japan has thrown away great advantages because those in charge of her foreign policy shrank from taking any step which would meet with the disapproval of those unimaginative statesmen in Europe who believe that, if they maintain their hostility long enough, they will accomplish the overthrow of the revolutionary Government in Russia and set up in its place one which will oblige them by bleeding the country for their benefit even worse than Germany is being bled under the Treaty of Versailles. Japan has little to gain by participation in this policy even if the policy had a chance of success. But she has a great deal to lose by her supine following of foreign advice instead of taking a bold step which would lead the way to a settlement of the world's chaotic affairs. If Japan recognised Russia she would, in material gain, profit much more than she can by her continued hostility, and the Powers, angry as they would be at first would soon threaten to follow suit. Japan's statesmen, however, are as incapable of grasping new facts as are the old gang in Europe and America, whose interminable obstructions to the rehabilitation of peace are bringing the world to ruin. Much might be said of the pettifogging plans by which attempts were made to retain Saghalien without the obloquy of annexation or the cost of purchase, but this and other trifling are merely the minor accompaniments of the greater error involved in throwing away a great opportunity of making a solid contribution to the pacification of the world and a restoration of its prosperity.—Japan Chronicle.

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THE BLUE BUTTERFLY

To protect it from more powerful enemies, the blue butterfly is furnished with two heads—a real one and a false one. Small eyespots at the rear end of its body are arranged so as to look like a head. Thus when a bird or large insect pursues the butterfly it strikes at the false head. Although these bites are very painful to the butterfly, they are much to be preferred to the loss of its real head, which remains intact even if the remainder of the insect's body is torn to pieces.

THE BLENNY

The blenny, a fish which is found on the coast of California, is the only fish with the power to change to three different colors. Every fish has protective coloring similar to that of its habitat, but the blenny is such an inveterate globe-trotter that it has to change colors to meet its different surroundings. When close to the shore, where weeds are abundant, its color is green. Upon swimming out to sea, it assumes a crimson grab like the red algae on the bottom of the ocean. When in between these two zones, the blenny turns an intermediate color resembling an olive-yellow.

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Exiles Quarrel Over Phantom Throne Of Czar

Paris.—M. Paul Erio, "Le Journal," well informed writer on Near East topics, contributed to that newspaper the other day an article on the anti-Soviet activities of the various exiled Russian groups. These groups, as every one knows, are united only in their detestation of Lenine and the Moscow dictatorship. Among other things M. Erio said:

"The evils are divided in the main into two camps—the democrats and the monarchists. But in each of these camps political subdivisions exist and factions and subfactions have been created, whose work is often embarrassed by personal ambition and special interests. While most of the exiles hold that the empire of the Czar will be liberated from the Bolshevists only by the Russians who have stayed at home, others are of the opinion that only action from the outside can overthrow the Soviets.

"At present the monarchists seem to be the more aggressive. At least, they are making more noise. They have in the principal cities of Europe numerous committees which meet frequently. But the same ideas are not expressed in all these gatherings. Two aspirants, with about equal followings, the Grand Duke Cyril and the Grand Duke Dimitri, both dream of occupying the throne so tragically abandoned by Nicholas II. Cyril, the eldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of Alexander II, is the first in line in the succession, in case Russia should be disposed to return to czardom. But many legitimists oppose his candidacy on the pretext that his mother was a Protestant and that in marrying her the Grand Duke Vladimir had, in accordance with dynastic exigencies, renounced his right to the throne.

"Cyril denies the existence of such a written renunciation, which, for that matter, nobody can claim ever to have seen. His adversaries reproach him with having compromised himself with the Socialists by making a visit to the revolutionaries at the Tauride Palace the day after the abdication of Nicholas II. For these two reasons many monarchists prefer the son of the Grand Duke Paul, the Grand Duke Paul Dimitri, who, as is well known, took part in the assassination of Rasputin.

"But not all the monarchists believe in the possibility of a return, pure and simple, to the former regime. Many of them, convinced that the Red army will soon rise against the Moscow government, think that at that moment Russia will have need of a strong man, capable of maintaining order in the country until elections can be held. These monarchists are persuaded that the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose liberal sentiments are unconcealed, would be able to take the reins during this critical period. It is asserted that the former generalissimo is receptive to such suggestions.

"Finally, General Wrangel, who remains in the Balkans, is not altogether inactive. The officers who served under him in the south of Russia have not deserted him, and it is said that they are ready to answer a second call from him. Yet, without serious support and separated from the Cossacks, who formed 80 percent of his effectives, he cannot be much of a peril to the Bolshevists, so long as he needs foreign assistance, on which he can now hardly count.

"The Democrats and Socialists form a number of groups more or less isolated. The revolutionary Socialists stand altogether apart. The moderate Socialists, whose leader is M. Aksentiev, are inclined to make political concessions. They would have little trouble in reaching an agreement with the moderate Republican groups. The revolutionary Socialists of the Left, led by M. Tchernov, remain faithful to their extreme principles, and if they were permitted later to exercise any power in Russia they would pursue again the policy which they followed in 1917 and thereby prepared the way for Bolshevism. Between these two tendencies Kerensky still hesitates, as if he were waiting for events to dictate his line of conduct.

"As to the Dumaites, whose leader was Miliukov, they are trying to form an organization which is democratic but not Socialistic, and which would aim at uniting the republican exiles and the former monarchists who do not think a return to Czarism possible. This group is trying to attract to itself the students—about 12,000 in all—and the officers who are scattered through Europe.

"It is inconteatable that recently the Russian exiles have been feverishly active. They know that Moscow has not obtained the foreign credits with which it hoped to refill its coffers; that the treasures of the churches have been dissipated; that there remain only the crown diamonds and the works of art in the museums, which are difficult to dispose of, since the Bolshevists have so far succeeded in selling only a few of the less well-known pictures.

"The exiles are aware that discord among the rulers at Moscow is becoming more acute; that a serious break has occurred between the moderates like Krassin, Rykov, Tchicherin and Preobrajensky and the sectarian extremists like Bukharin and Stalin. Lenine's authority has maintained harmony at the Kremlin, but his death may be the signal for an overturn. The Russian exiles believe this and that is what gives them confidence in the future."

Chicago Is Now Practically An Atlantic Port

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Chicago is now in all respects an Atlantic port and the Chicago to Europe freight line will open in a few days probably Wednesday with the sailing of the first of fifteen ships for Norway via the United Kingdom.

The fifteen ships are especially designed for combination lake and sea traffic. They are of two thousand tons each and just under three hundred feet in length permitting them to pass through the Welland canal locks.

William Hansen of Bergen, Norway, president of the company will maintain a regular service from Chicago to the Baltic and that arrangements have been made for the Chicago Northwestern railroad to issue through bills of lading from all points on its lines to the United Kingdom, on and after Wednesday.

Good cargoes have been booked for both east and westbound voyages.

The Irish Guards---By Rudyard Kipling

(Continued from Page 15)

speculate when our innings would begin.

In the north the enemy, crowded into the Lys salient, which they had been at such pains to back out over the bodies of the Second Battalion, were enjoying some of the pleasures our men had tasted around Ypres for so many years. Our gathering guns close-plowing them where they lay, took fresh toll of each new German division arriving to make good the wastage. In the south, outside Amiens, the Australians, an impenitent and unimpressionable breed, had, on July 4, with the help of four companies of the Thirty-third American Division and sixty tanks, done a gadding round the neighborhood of Hamel and Vaire Wood, with results that surprised everybody except themselves. They did not greatly respect the enemy and handled him rudely.

Meantime, Amiens, raked over by airplanes almost every hour, was being wrecked and strangled; and all the labor corps, which, from the soldier's point of view, could have been better used in saving poor privates cruel fatigue, were working day and night at railway diversions and doublings that, by some route or another, should bring the urgent supplies of both French and British armies to their destinations. Men argued, therefore, that the first job to be taken in hand would be the deliverance of Amiens. There was talk, too, that all French divisions in Flanders were withdrawn and concentrated behind Amiens city. This might be taken for a sign that the Lys salient was reckoned reasonably secure, and as confirming the belief that upon the Lys, also, we had abundance of artillery.

On the other hand (these are but a few of the rumors of the time), away in the unknown southeast of France, where few British troops had penetrated to the memory of present fighting men, some five or six divisions, making the Ninth British Corps, had been sent for a "rest" after the March push, and had been badly mouled by a sudden surprise attack on the Aisne where, together with the Fifth French Army, they had been driven back toward the Marne, which all the world thought was a river and a battle long since disposed of. The enemy there were sitting practically outside the forest of Villers-Cotterets, a name also belonging to ancient history. Much enduring men, whom fate till now had spared, recounted how the Fourth (Guards) Brigade, as it was then, had first "caught it" there among the beech trees very nearly four years back. Moreover, there was fresh trouble between Montdidier and Noyon, where the enemy were again throwing themselves at the French.

Then, too, Foch, who was in charge of all, but who, so far, had made no sign, had borrowed four more of our divisions—the whole of the Twenty-second Corps this time—and they were off on some French front, heaven and headquarters alone knew where. Likewise one composite "Scrum" of French, American, English and Italian troops was holding it, might be hoped a German capital attack near Rheims.

The old warline that in the remote days of Winter would have called itself the Somme front, discussed and digested these news and many more. There was nothing doing on their beat to write home about, even were they allowed to do so. The question was whether they would be called on to repair to the Lys and free Hazebrouck, which was undoubtedly still in a dangerous position, or stand still and await what might befall at Amiens. There was no limit to speculation and argument any more than there had been when the Somme front went in March, and the more they argued the more confused men grew over the confidential information that was supplied them. ("Them Gen'rals, and their staffs, must ha' done quite a little lyin'—even for them. They had us believin' their word! I've heard since even Jerry believed 'em.")

That would appear to have been the trouble with the enemy. It was evident to the most hardened pessimist that a French counter-attack launched out of the Villers-Cotterets Forests, to begin with (and in several other places at, apparently, the same time) was not the flash in the pan that some people foretold. For the second time the enemy was withdrawing from the Marne, and, under pressure, continuing his withdrawal. His great attack near Rheims, too, seemed to have stuck. On the Lys, from time to time, sites of villages with well-remembered names were occasionally returning to their lawful trustees.

Hopeful students of the war hinted that, with fresh troops in vast numbers, more guns and a share of luck, 1918 might see the foundations laid for a really effective finish in 1919. A report had come up from the south that the French down Amiens way had made an experimental attack, or rather a big raid, on the enemy, and had found him there curiously "soft" and willing to shift.

The air thickened with lies as the men, who moved about the earth by night or under cover, increased, and our aircraft were told off to circle low and noisily at certain points and drown the churn of many tanks trailing up into their appointed areas.

All the Canadian divisions, men said, were moving off to recapture Kemmel Hill. All our forces round Amiens were digging themselves in, said others, preparatory to a wait-and-see campaign that would surely last till Christmas. For proof, it was notorious that our guns in that sector were doing nothing. (As a matter of fact, they were registering on the sly.) Everybody round Amiens, a third party insisted, would be sent off in a day or two to help the French in Champagne. The weaknesses of human nature in possession of "exclusive information" played into the hands of the very few who knew, and young staff officers of innocent appearance infernally bamboozled their betters.

So it happened on Aug. 4, on a misty dawn, that the Fourth Army (Rawlinson's) with 400 tanks, backed by 2,000 guns, and covered by airplanes to a number not yet conceived in war, declared itself as in being round Amiens at the very nose of the great German salient. In twenty-four hours that attack had bitten in five miles on an eleven-mile front, had taken 12,000 prisoners and some 300 guns, and was well set to continue. At the same time the French, striking up from the south, had cleared their front up to the Amiens-Roye road from Pierrepont, through Plessier to Fresnoy, and had taken over 3,000 prisoners and many guns. Caught thus on two fronts, the enemy fell back, abandoning stores and burning dumps, which latter sight it cheered our men to watch. But the work and the honor of the day, as of the Fourth Army's campaign from this point on, rested with the Canadian and Australian divisions who made up the larger part of it.

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The Fight On For The Democratic Nomination

A sweeping democratic Presidential victory in 1924 is clearly indicated by "the fact that there are half a dozen able men contending for the Democratic nomination," at least so it looks to Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, and while the conclusion is not shared by the Republicans, it is generally admitted that the contenders for the honor of bearing the standard of the Democracy are coming out into the open a full year in advance of the Convention. While no one has officially declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination, newspaper writers assert that the corralling of delegates has begun and leading politicians are declaring their preferences for this or that candidate. Furthermore, the statements of prominent Democrats on public matters are being analysed to discover their personal platforms. Democratic editors in the large cities generally refrain from committing themselves on candidacies, apparently preferring to hold their fire; but throughout the country at large, particularly in the Democratic South, and among the small-town and rural journals which keep in close touch with their readers, a lively editorial controversy is already going on over the merits and demerits of the more conspicuous presidential "possibilities" in the party. At the present writing the discussion centers chiefly around three names: that of William G. McAdoo, because of his overwhelming lead in the Literary Digest's poll of Democratic leaders; that of Henry Ford, who "carried" the Collier's Weekly straw vote taken among 250,000 of its readers, without regard to party; and that of Oscar. W. Underwood, whose recent declaration of his views on governmental policies is taken as a preliminary to his avowed candidacy for the Presidential nomination. It seems to the Richmond Times-Dispatch (Dem.) that The Literary Digest poll will furnish the leaders of both parties plenty of food for thought. It will be remembered that the ten leading choices of Democratic office-holders and committeemen were, in order, McAdoo, Ford, Underwood, Smith, Cox, Wilson, Ralston, John W. Davis, Bryan, and Glass. Democratic papers in the great Democratic States of the South and West hail The Digest's poll as remarkably significant. For instance, the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald, which has little confidence in ordinary preelection straw votes, approves The Digest's method of gathering the sentiment of party leaders, observing that "if there is a predominant sentiment among the Democratic leaders for any particular candidates, the chances are that he will be nominated." In Arkansas the El Dorado News agrees that The Digest poll is "thorough and certainly casts light upon a trend of the minds 'who make the nominations' at this time." The Montgomery Advertiser in Alabama likewise finds the result of the poll most significant, while the Wichita Falls Times in Texas sees the results running "true to Democratic form." Adds the Texas editor, whimsically:

"Those of us who are of the red-necked class are for McAdoo; those of us who don't know what we want or how to get it are for Ford; the conservative among us and those who want to go back to the old traditions of the party are for Underwood; those of us who like our likker are for Al Smith; and so on. It's great to be a Democrat."

On the other hand, the Charleston Gazette, in the doubtful State of West Virginia, would prefer at this stage less talk about candidates and more about principles:

"We still contend, and it is bound to be fundamentally the true idea to follow, that the party should nominate with a definite purpose in mind, regardless of 'personal strength,' because that is the shadow of a myth. No individual is as strong as the party, if the party stands true. The party will be elected or defeated, not the candidate.

"First, then, the party must satisfy, by platform and candidate, the great majority of the Democratic voters. To frame a platform that makes this clear beyond peradventure, and to name a candidate who will fit it and who will need no defense, explanations nor diagrams, is the highest, the indispensable, duty of the national convention. Personal popularity can not enter into the equation."

But another Democratic paper in the same State, the Wheeling Register, is encouraged by the "splendid field of candidates" brought out by The Digest's questions. It considers them all strong.

"McAdoo is strong with labor, has the West, and is well liked in the South; but the East is none too favorable to him, and he is poison to Big Business and Wall Street. Underwood can count on the South, is well liked by Wall Street and the East, but is weak in the West and Middle West, and is opposed by the prohibitionists. Bryan still has a following, but is too dry. Al Smith is exceptionally popular in the centers of industry, has labor with him, but is too wet for the South and West. John W. Davis very nearly harmonizes all of the factions in the party, yet exceptions would be taken to his Wall Street standing and perhaps his associations with England. Henry Ford, if he enters the race as a Democrat, would pull heavily from the West and South, but like McAdoo would be unacceptable to the East. Ralston commands a good position, with little to be held against him except his age and obscurity. Cox seems to have wanted in popularity since 1920, when he was defeated by 7,000,000, although his fighting capacity is acknowledged, and also that under normal circumstances he would make a much better showing. As for Woodrow Wilson, his physical condition is considered such as to make his candidacy a mere possibility."

The most sensational fact revealed in The Literary Digest of June 30 was the strength of McAdoo among the local leaders in the Democratic party. McAdoo's lead with 706 votes, as against 231 for Henry Ford, his nearest competitor, convinces Florida Democratic dailies like the Jacksonville Journal and Tampa Tribune that the former Secretary of the Treasury has today by far the best prospects for obtaining the nomination, a sentiment in which the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and the Bristol Herald-Courier in the Old Dominion strongly concur. In the important doubtful State of Indiana, the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette finds Mr. McAdoo's heavy vote "all the more significant in that he not only polls the greatest number of first-choice votes, but the greatest number of second and third. When the leader in a convention is also the second choice of a majority of the delegates who prefer another as first choice, his chances for the nomination are exceptionally good." This fact also appeals strongly to the Pittsburgh Sun, which thinks it worth noting that in The Digest's poll of Democratic leaders McAdoo leads in 35 of the 48 States, and in the other States he loses chiefly to favorite sons.

That Mr. McAdoo is not only leading, but deserves to lead, seems to be a sentiment widely shared among Democrats. In Florida the Jacksonville Journal believes he is "the choice of the rank and file of Democratic voters," and the Gainesville Sun thinks he will be "a shrewd and capable leader." The Mobile Register in Alabama and the Paducah News-Democrat in Kentucky agree that Mr. McAdoo would unite the various factions in the party. In the Middle West the Charleston (Ill.) Courier calls him "the logical candidate," the La Porte (Ind.) Argus considers him "closer to the Democratic heart than any other man in the councils of the party." Farther west the Ardmore (Okla.) Daily Ardmorcite finds Mr. McAdoo the ideal Democratic nominee: "He is progressive, in sympathy with the farmer and labor elements, a man of unusual vision, and a vital part of the old Wilson Administration whose works are regaining favor daily." To the Arizona Gazette (Phoenix) the most widely circulated Democratic daily in the State, Mr. McAdoo seems the logical candidate, while in California where Mr. McAdoo now resides, the Bakersveld Californian urges the point that he "is more feared by the opposition than is any other possible nominee."

On the other hand, there are Democratic editors who admit the present strength of McAdoo and regret it. It seems, for instance, to the El Paso Times that the professional politicians quoted in The Digest poll care more about catering to the local "vote" than about selecting the best candidate. Yet their partiality must "be accepted as evidence of the fact that for the present, at least, it is the field against McAdoo," and—

"Thus it is up to the field. By finding and combining upon its strongest, surest and most intelligently progressive candidate, the field can beat Mr. McAdoo. By beating him it can save the Democratic party from the danger of nominating the candidate who would be weakest at election time and who, should he by a wild chance be elected, would be more likely to discredit the Democratic party in office than any other Presidential aspirant except Henry Ford."

And speaking of Ford, it should be noted that in The Digest's poll of Democratic leaders, Ford ran second to McAdoo. In The Collier's Weekly house-to-house canvass of its subscribers, regardless of party affiliations, Ford finally led with 88,867 votes; President Harding was second with 51,755, and McAdoo third with 19,401. Here again it is Ford and McAdoo, and several Democratic editors welcome this, believing that with either man as candidate the party would have a real "man of action" as its leader. The strength of the Ford movement is obvious and has been recently discussed at great length in our columns. A typical pro-Ford statement comes from the editor of the Democratic Texarkanian of Texarkana, Arkansas.

"There is everywhere a marvelous sentiment for Ford. Not as a statesman, but honesty that challenges public confidence. Political inefficiency and extravagance in administration have almost stifled business and industry. The people are almost persuaded to try purely business administration for once. Ford solves great problems, has the faculty of choosing capable associates, and there is faith that he would do so in public affairs if in the Presidential chair. But all this is but a symptom of the unrest due to a political breakdown, and should be a warning to both dominant parties."

Collier's believes that its vote "represents a genuine cross-section of American political opinion." It also believes that "Henry Ford has become the issue in American politics, whether he becomes a candidate for President or not." It comments:

"It seems probable now that one-third of the voters of America want Ford for President. But how about the two-thirds? For all we know, they may be unanimously, first, last, and all the time, opposed to Ford. Then, again, perhaps the one-third voted for Ford, not because they think he is the only possible candidate, but because they are utterly disgusted with the political way of doing things and want America to be governed by a great industrial mind.

"If the politicians could know this, their distress might be relieved. They might find an industrial genius who would satisfy the Ford crowd and not arouse so much opposition as the name of Ford arouses."

Oscar W. Underwood, senator from Alabama, received the third highest number of votes in The Digest's recent canvass. Newspaper comment on this poll reveals wide-spread Underwood sentiment in the South, as represented by the editorial utterances of newspapers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Florida and Louisiana. The Pensacola News characterizes Underwood as "a man that is trusted throughout the country."

Upon his return from Europe recently the Alabama Senior Senator made a statement regarding American foreign policy, and his friends in the party, according to the New York Herald, "say it places him prominently before the country as a Presidential possibility with a definite and positive American policy to aid Europe as one of the chief planks in his platform." Senator Underwood sees "more causes for war existing in Europe today than in January, 1914." For this state of affairs he holds the American Government in part responsible, saying:

"Our nation can do more than any other great country today to establish permanent peace, but we have done nothing and are doing nothing to aid the peace of Europe. We seem to be standing in respect to the affairs of Europe without a policy, without courage of conviction, without anything that goes to make a man a man, or a government a government. We seem to be just observing and drifting. Never in all our history as a nation have we occupied a more negative position in the affairs of Europe than we do today. We continue to drift down-stream and the roar of the cataract can be heard ahead.

"We might have been far on the highway to permanent peace and restored business and industrial conditions if we had thrown the predominating force of our great potential powers in favor of apermanent, stabilising and upbuilding program for the rehabilitation of Europe. The question that now confronts us is whether we shall continue a do-nothing policy."

Senator Underwood took issue with President Harding in declaring:

"There is nothing in an International Court that can solve or direct the difficulties and dangerous economic and financial problems that are paralysing the onward progress of business development in Europe. It is a wise and progressive policy that is needed and not the laggard motion of a court of law."

"Undoubtedly the most penetrating and statesmanlike report that has been brought back from Europe in recent months by visiting public men," is the characterisation of this utterance by the Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.) in the Senator's own State. Another Alabama daily, Montgomery Advertiser (Dem.), sees a clear-cut campaign issue presented:

"Harding favored the palliative represented in the vague remedy of a world's court. Underwood and the Democratic party stands for an unmistakable and clear-cut policy of joining the League of Nations."

On the other hand, several Republican and independent papers find the pronouncement all too vague, and in this view the Democratic New York World, Baltimore Sun, Brooklyn Eagle, and Cleveland Plain-Dealer concur.

Senator Underwood is looked upon by the Boston Globe, independent but friendly to Democratic hopes, as "already the candidate of many conservatives, both within his party and outside it." The Boston paper makes the point that—

"No man can please entirely both the wets and the drys, but a Senator who, as Mr. Underwood did, opposed Prohibition, and yet stands well in an undeniably dry section, occupies a strategic position. He is slightly moist."

We are frequently reminded that the Democratic Convention is still a year in the future and that prominence in the early straw votes does not necessarily mean ballots in the final convention roll-call. In fact, on the eve of the Convention another straw vote might show Democratic sentiment veering toward others than the three leaders now being so widely discussed. For instance, there is Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, whom National Committeeman Mack, of New York, offers as New York's favorite son, who will stand "for the modification or liberalization of the Volstead Law." To the Washington Star (Ind.) it seems that Senator Ralston of Indiana is an extremely probable compromise candidate in the event of a convention deadlock. Another favorite son is Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, whose character and ability are highly praised by the Roanoke World-News and Staunton Leader in his own State. Finally—though the press discussion of possible candidates might be carried on almost indefinitely—we note the Cleveland Times and Commercial (Ind.) remarking that Ohio is not without a candidate, that James M. Cox is just as available as he was three years ago, that any Democrat would have been beaten, and that the Cox strength in Ohio has not vanished.

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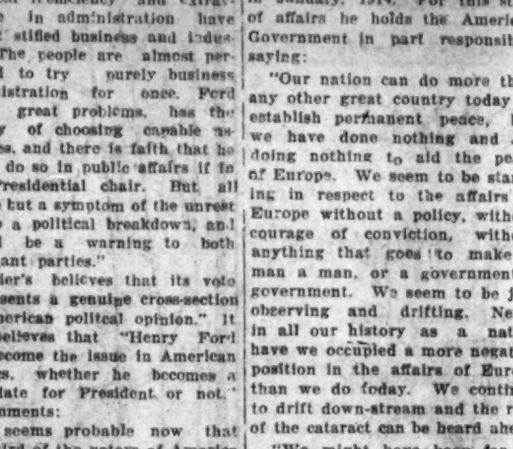

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J. W. ODELL,
Secretary.

DATED 25th July, 1923. 60785

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How Germany Is Winning Russia

Russia's "Window Toward Europe" St. Peteraburg used to be called. It is that no longer. Only a tiny section of the Baltic coast remains Russian, and St. Petersburg, now Petrograd, is only beginning to convalesce. So today, as we are told, Russia's window toward Europe is Berlin. Indeed, the relations between Germany and Russia begin greatly to disquiet the new-born states at Russia's west, and we find a Warsaw paper, the Mucha, expressing a fear that Russo-German power already threatens Poland through Lithuania. In Berlin there is an important Russian colony, of which Mr. L. Leontine writes in La Revue Contemporaine:

"Russian signs, shops, theaters, restaurants, bookstalls and newspaper offices, to say nothing of the Soviet Embassy which flaunts its red flag almost across the street from our own, gives us some idea of the feverish activity of a Russian colony numbering 300,000. All Russia is represented in miniature in Berlin—monarchists who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and who make common cause with their German co-religionists; the liberal bourgeoisie who worshiped Kolchak and Wrangel two years ago; the socialist-revolutionaries who already see themselves replacing the Soviet Government, the hesitant and the disillusioned who are being converted to Bolshevism by sheer brain-fag; and, finally, the communists who work in the numerous Soviet diplomatic establishments. Above all this rabble hovers the new Red bourgeoisie—profiteers, concession hunters, and former proprietors still unharmed by the Soviets and chanting their praises with great fervor."

All this is recent, of course, but as Mr. Leontine reminds us:

"A glance at the history of the last two centuries will reveal the ties uniting Russia to Germany—a common frontier, economic, intellectual and political penetration, and blood-relationship between the two courts. Germany more than any other country, has always influenced Russia, helped by business interests. Before the war the Germans led in trade with Russia. Their experience and their knowledge of the country and its language gave them every advantage.

"During the war this privileged position enabled the Germans to drain the occupied territories of their raw materials with the thoroughness that makes German enterprise redoubtable. Lumbering interested them especially. An unpublished memorandum of the 'Oberost-Verwaltung der Okkupierten Gebieten' shows the important part played by the Niemen and Vistula forests during the Great War: 'The occupation of enemy territory is intimately connected with the interests of our country, which must be enriched by the products of the occupied country. Russian wood, large quantities of which fell into our hands, enabled us to continue the war.'

In the autumn of 1915, according to Mr. Leontine, Germany held three-quarters of the forests of European Russia, which furnishing during the war 2,700,000 tons of wood to Germany. More than 10,000 men and 1,000 horses were employed, he says, and in formerly virgin forests little cities of shack and stable sprang up. After the armistic on the Eastern front the work stopped and all the apparatus of exploitation was shipped home to Germany. Then—

"Poor in raw materials after the war, Germany sought to find them abroad and to extend her radius of activity into countries whose natural wealth had not been exhausted. A year ago, Parvus, the famous Russo-German socialist, wrote, 'As soon as German capitalism can find suitable business conditions just across the frontier, with lighter taxes, guaranteeing higher profits, it will shift its center of gravity to those foreign countries. At the same time German technicians and skilled workers will emigrate.

We are speaking of Russia especially. The minute the juridic system in Russia is put to rights, you will witness an exodus of German capital and German technicians toward that country.'

"Last August this suggestion was made at the Congress of Political Economy at Hamburg by Hans von Eckard, who argues that Germany needs the immense stock of raw materials existing in Russia, while Russia needs German organising ability, working power and finished products. On the political side the idea of Russo-German co-operation has found expression in the thesis, often developed by the German newspapers and emphasized by Marshal Hindenburg in his letter to General Denikine, which calls Russia and Germany the two great vanquished countries of the war of 1914. Similarly the historian, Professor Hoetzsch, tells us in Der Osten that the former 'historic relations with Russia,' relations whose necessity no one in Germany denies, ought never to have been interrupted by a war."

The economic invasion of Russia, we are told, is a plank in the platform of numerous organisations among which the "Russo-German Union for the Development of Commercial Relations' is conspicuous. It is said to comprise 1,200 business houses, 50 chambers of Commerce, and study-centers of which the most important are Der Wirtschaftsinstitut fuer Russland und Oststaaten und Der Ost-Europa Institut. Reading on—

"The point of departure in Russo-German relations was the signing of a commercial treaty two years ago. During the first year Germany sent Russia 133,000,000 poods of merchandise—in other words, 24 percent of Russia's importations came from Germany. Meanwhile, despite the efforts of the Russian commercial mission, only 5 percent of Germany's importations came from Russia.

"The Germans frankly admit the difficulties of trading regularly with Russia—defects in the banking system and credit, certain drastic articles in the Bolshevik Code of Commerce, and the complicated bureaucracy of the Wnieshtorg. But the Germans were the first to profit by Russia's New Economic Policy, and among the concessions acquired by Germans is that of 25,000 deciatines in the region of Rostoff on the Don, the concessionaires being the Krupp Company. The Otto Wolf concern undertook the reconstruction of the Kieff aqueduct and electrical works; a group of German capitalists took over the Treougolnite rubber factory, the largest enterprise in Petrograd, with 9,200 operatives; the Petrograd and Tiver arsenals are under Krupp control; and a group of German manufacturers runs a majority of the Ukraine sugar-mills."

Germany is the only country whose trade with Russia has reached pre-war proportions, it appears, and Mr. Leontine cites figures to show the dominant role played by Germany in the economic life of all the new states detached from the old Russian Empire. France gave them independence, and now Germany exploits them, and England gets their raw materials. Says the writer:

"In 1922 half of Esthonia's importations came from Germany. In Finland, out of 3,951,000,000 marks' worth of importations, Germany's contribution was 1,315,282,446 marks' worth. All these States—Esthonia, Finland, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia—have signed or are about to sign commercial treaties with Germany."

Moreover, the eastward urge—"Drang nach Osten," as the Germans call it—inspires designs on Russia itself. Says Mr. Leontine:

"To get control of that immense reservoir of men and raw materials we call Russia is Germany's dream. Twice—first when the Red army marched upon Warsaw and again when we occupied the Ruhr—it turned the heads of sane men.

"The idea of a new 'Drang nach Osten' has its partisans at opposite political extremes. On the one hand we have Captain Erhard, Admiral Hintze and Ambassador Ranzau; on the other we have certain Socialists and the entire Communist party. The Russo-German rapprochement, says Muller, the Socialist and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, 'will result in restoration of that balance of power which France has destroyed.'"

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11—PARTS—11

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1923

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Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners
No. 673

China—Yangtsze River

Chinkiang District

Wreck in Vicinity of Tungchow—Corrected position of

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 672, NOTICE is here by given that later information has been received concerning the wreck in the vicinity of the Custom House, Tungchow, and shows its position to be as follows:

From the wreck the Custom House Tower bears N. 51° W., distant 1.56 miles.

The Lightboat marking the obstruction is situated 1¼ cables N. 52° W. from the wreck.

All bearings given are magnetic.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.
Marine Department.
Shanghai, August 18, 1923.
61249 A 19

Pilotage Notification
No. 4 of 1923

Examination of Apprentice Pilots.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with rule 67 of the Special Regulations for the Shanghai Pilotage Service, an examination of Apprentice Pilots will be held at the Harbour Master's Office on Tuesday, the 28th August, 1923, commencing at 9.00 a.m.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Harbour Master
Harbour Master's Office.
Custom House.
Shanghai, 18th August, 1923.
61255 A 19

University of Hongkong

Matriculation, Senior Local and Junior Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Examinations will commence on Monday, November 19th, 1923. Forms of entry and copies of Regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar or the undersigned.

Each Entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the statutory fees on or before September 15th, as follows:—

Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations $15 H.K. Currency

Junior Local Examination, $10 H.K. Currency.

Candidates offering more than seven subjects in the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations and more than eight in the Junior Local Examinations will be charged an additional fee of $1. for each subject so offered.

The following scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination:—

(1) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.

(2) One President's Scholarship of the value of $400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.

Bound copies of Examination papers, set at past Examinations can be obtained from the Registrar. Price $1.00 per set.

Shanghai, 17th August, 1923.
REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Agent,
Hongkong University.
1, Museum Road, Shanghai.
61241 A 12

Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen.

Our offices have this day been removed to 19/20 Kiukiang Road, 3rd floor.

MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents
Tel. No. Cent. 7208/10
Shanghai, August 20th, 1923.
61251 A 19

We have this day removed our offices to 19/20 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. No. Central 7208/10
MELCHERS CHINA CORP.
Shanghai, 20th August 1923.
61250 A 19

Shanghai Cricket Club

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE
to be held in
THE PAVILION
On Friday, August 24, 1923
Commencing 9.15 p.m.

Tickets Obtainable
From
R. Grimshaw, 38 Kiangse Road.
E. P. Graham-Barrow, c/o Cathedral School.
A. W. Hayward, c/o Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., Hankow Road.
H. Langley, c/o B. A. T.
N. B. Ramsay, 12A Peking Road.
Or from the Secretary, C. P. Gabbott, c/o G. H. & N. Thomson, 2 Canton Road.

Two associated architects and engineers are open to prepare drawings for residences, office buildings, banks, hotels, reinforced concrete constructions, remodeling of old houses, interior decorations etc. For Chinese clients especially low charges. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
61261

Rising Sun Royal Arch Chapter 129, S. C.

All Members are requested to attend the Funeral of the late Comp. Wm. Quincey which will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30 p.m. **TODAY.**

Members will assemble at the gateway where regalia will be provided.

J. WATSON,
Scr. E.
61256 A 19

Dr. Lionel H. Lyons

A recent arrival from America, Graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic and also the California College of Chiropractic, will open offices for the practice of Chiropractic in the Chung Foo Union Bank Building, No. 25, Jinkee Road, second floor. August 20. Office hours 9-12 and 2-5 except Sundays and holidays Phone C. 411.
61203 A 19

Boatmotor-Special Opportunity

New 60 H. P. 4 Cyl. Bayern Motor, latest construction, most economical fuel consumption, carburretor suitable for gasoline kerosine, or crude oil, with all accessories such as propeller with shaft, rudder, electric starter and light plant complete and FIRST CLASS in every respect. Please apply to
67 Peking Road.
61245

Hongkew Park

Tuesday, August 21, at 9.15 p.m.

Municipal Orchestra Open-Air Concert

Chairs at 30 Cents each
61253 A 19

Notice to Consignees

s.s. "SUNLAND" is due to arrive here on Friday, the 17th inst. and will discharge her inward cargo onto the Kaiyosha Wharf, Pootung.

Rickmers Linie m. b. H.
5 Foochow Road.
61195 A 19

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encyclopaedia of Information Regarding China
T. F. 153

GARNER QUELCH & CO.,
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021

Chemins de Fer de Letat

Chinese Government Railways.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that arrangements are now in operation for through booking of passengers, registration of baggage and through conveyance of parcels and miscellaneous traffic between the principal stations on the following railways:—

Peking-Hankow Railway
Pienlo Railway
Lunghai Railway (East and West Sections)
Taoching Railway
Chongtai Railway
Peking-Suiyuan Railway
Peking-Mukden Railway
Tientsin-Pukow Railway
Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway
Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Return Tourist tickets at reduced fares are also on sale from important stations on these lines to tourist resorts and places of interest.

Circular Tour tickets at reduced fares may also be obtained at the principal stations.

Reduced fares for parties travelling over these lines will be granted by special arrangement with the Traffic Manager.

Information regarding fares, rates, train services, etc., may be obtained on application to the Traffic Managers, Traffic Inspectors or Station Masters.

PEKING, AUGUST 1923.
61225 A 31

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ELLIOTT HAZZARD-ARCHITECT begs to announce the removal of his offices to No. 6 Avenue Edouard VII (old Navy Y. M. C. A. Building).

Telephone—Central 1621.
61155 A 21

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, have this day been appointed sole agents for "VETTERIN," for the Far East, by Dr. E. OLSON, D.N.

THE YOUNG LEE COMPANY.
25 Jinkee Road.
Shanghai, August 17th, 1923.

NOTICE

I, the undersigned, have this day appointed The Young Lee Company, of 25 Jinkee Road, sole agents for "VETTERIN," for the Far East.

E. OLSON, D.N.
Shanghai, August 17th, 1923.

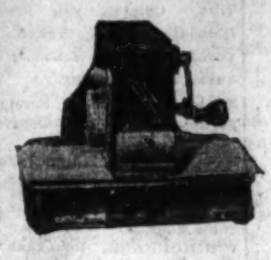
NEPTUNE.

Do you require qualified and guaranteed servants for your office, house or hotel? If so write to Servants' Registry Office, No. 39 Szechuen Road. Communicate with us in English, French, German. C. 1180
60812 A 28

E. BUSCH

ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR. Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394
59095 A 25

INSURE YOUR CASH



With the NEW SENTINEL CHECK WRITER

Writes in
"TAELS"
"DOLLARS"
"CENTS"
"LOCAL CURR."

Writes and Perforates the Amount in Full. Rotary Motion — Springless Action.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In view of a misunderstanding that appears to exist in some quarters, THE CHINA PRESS, Inc., wish to announce that there is

No Connection Between THE CHINA PRESS AND The Evening News

The ownership of the papers is entirely different.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc., have hitherto had an ordinary business agreement with the Evening News owners, by which the printing of their paper has been executed under contract by THE CHINA PRESS, Inc. This arrangement, however, terminates on the 31st inst.

THE CHINA PRESS, INC.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1923.

Ichang Tai Wo Cheong Tea Hong

We beg to inform the public that our Hong in Ichang in the Province of Hupeh, China, has been established for over 40 years specially preparing Ichang Black Teas under the two famous chops "Wo Kee" and "Sin Pin" which are well known to all tea merchants abroad as well as in China. We have always been careful to select the finest leaves which give the best taste.

This year the tea is exceedingly good on account of fine weather, and we have prepared 414 chests of "Wo Kee" and 418 chests of "Sin Pin" which were all sold to the American firm of Wisner & Co. and the British firm of Dodwell & Co. In each of these chests there is a ticket bearing our Trade Mark Dragon and Phoenix and the Chinese characters "Tai Wo Cheong Tea Hong."

TONG LONG SHAN, HANKOW, CHINA,
Sole Proprietor of Ichang Tai Wo Cheong Tea Hong
61135 A 19

Business and Official Notices

In The United States Court For China
In re Last Will and Testament of THEOPHIL EDMUND WINTER, Deceased.
Cause No. 2287
Estate No. 521
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Theophil Edmund Winter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or befor. January 29, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

HORACE R. LEQUEAR,
Administrator,
Yochow City,
Hunan, China
July 29, 1923. 60788

In the United States Court for China
In re Last Will and Testament of HARRISON KING WRIGHT, Deceased
Cause No. 2283
Estate No. 525
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison King Wright, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 2, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

EDWINA W. WRIGHT,
Executrix,
1-C, Darroch Road,
Shanghai, China
August 5, 1923. 60976

Shanghai Race Club

6½ Per Cent Debentures 1923.

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from August 24th to August 31st 1923, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
61176 A 24

Are you Worried about Baby?

How to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary Cow's milk however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk.

Our book "Infant Feeding in the light of Recent Research" will tell you why.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.
SHANGHAI.

FREDERICK'S

KWANG TUNG STREET OFF JUKONG ROAD

2 Minutes from Range Road. Large, airy, comfortable, moderate priced rooms in quiet location.

Our specially prepared home-made sausages and other tasty home dishes are too well known to need recommendation. Come and enjoy real home cooking.
57738 A

SINZA LODGE, 134 Sinza Road. First class residential hotel in quiet delightful neighbourhood. Comfortable and well furnished double and single rooms vacant at moderate rates, hot and cold water in each room. Excellent table under foreign supervision. Piano, tennis and every convenience. Telephone W. 3569.
61193

TRY OUR SERVICES:

I leave your Hat with us wear, begrimed and old, and we will send it to you in a couple of days thoroughly renovated and ALMOST New. You'll be surprised.

Ring up North-527 or send your hat by chit book to me

V. D. Alobog, Manager
"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
3206 Haining Road
59716

Dr. H. ALIZADEH

96 Szechuen Road, Inventor for the absolute cure of Eczema, Kidneys and all kind of Urinal Diseases. Cure guaranteed in every case, Consulting hours: 10 a.m. to 12 and 3-5 p.m.
61175 A 22

A WELL ESTABLISHED AUTO repair shop for sale. PRICE REASONABLE Please inquire of
The Shanghai Motor Repair Co.
45 Boone Road
61163 A 21

As from Monday, August 20th 1923, no further supplies of Aquarius products will be sent from the Muirhead Road Factory. All orders for the Wayside District will be sent to the new Aquarius Factory, 6 Thorburn Road, Telephone East 255 and 256 and will be executed from there.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
General Managers
THE AQUARIUS COMPANY
61236 A 21

Early Autumn Sale

New Autumn Hats and Dresses on show. Summer hats and dresses at below cost. Choice evening gowns at reasonable prices. Seeing is Believing. Your early inspection is cordially invited.

PALAIS DES MODES,
329J, Avenue Joffre.
61224 A 19

INSURANCE.

Ask us about fire and marine rates; we will convince you they are the lowest in town

CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT CO.
Agents for
STANDARD INSURANCE CO.
96 Szechuen Road Phone C. 3356
60672

Come and Inspect our Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

P425, Nanking Road. SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD. Telephone C. 7485.
59171

L. A. GARLAND

Highclass Gentlemen's Tailor
MODERATE PRICES
3 Ezra Road. 2nd floor
Inspection Invited
61161

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 20 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 176

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,500,000
Reserve Liabilities £2,000,000

Head Office,
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Hoilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Samarang
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Hankow	New York	Tavoy
	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
5Mmmm Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Fra.
Capital (subscribed) ..100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 21,852,250

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, $$, £, Frs. and Tes on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24 000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. Whitz, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government ..... Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petitbuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.0 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a speciality. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ..$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..$8,400,000.00
Reserve Fund ..(1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,930
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
26 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Pa'd-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

浙江實業銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $300,000.00
Undivided Profits $120,000.00
Head Office: 24 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

行業企業
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars 4,000,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 10,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie Lea and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 14, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	40-50
Cod	,,	15-20
Mandarin	,,	50-60
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	20-25
Sanni	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-25
Whitebait	,,	35-40
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	35-40
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	60-90
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	10-15
Banana	,,	7-8
Chestnuts	,,	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per doz.	6-10
Grape fruit	each	20
Lemons	,,	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	,,	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	,,	20-40
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	10-14
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	,,	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Bread Beans	per lb.	5-7
Cabbages	each	10-15

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,500,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1529 Manager's Office.
C. 6468)
C. 6469) General Office.
C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hauchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Changchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE
EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital.....U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits....U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947

6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

東方商業銀行
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ... $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank,
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C WAI,
Manager.
24 Kiangse Road

Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	,,	3-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	,,	18-20
Peas	,,	none
Tomatoes	,,	10-12
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	,,	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$1.50-$2.00
Radishes	per picul	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.90
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Barley	,,	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13.40
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.75
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 10 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	,,	17.25

R. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Taiyo Maru ..... July 19
President Lincoln .... July 21
President Taft ..... Aug. 4
Acmo ..... Aug. 12
Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 16
President Cleveland .. Aug. 18

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia .... July 14
Stuart Dollar ..... July 24
Canadian Transporter . July 31
Empress of Canada .... July 31
N. D. de Fourviere .... Aug. 1
Empress of Russia .... Aug. 12

FOR SEATTLE
President Grant ..... July 12
Arizona Maru ..... July 16
West Kader ..... July 16
President Madison .... July 24
Eldridge ..... Aug. 1
Yokohama Maru .... Aug. 4
Harold Dollar ..... Aug. 5
President McKinley .. Aug. 6
President Jackson .... Aug. 17

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
West O'Rowa ..... July 24
West Jessup ..... Aug. 6

FOR NEW YORK
Genoa Maru ..... July 13
Hamburg Maru ..... July 16
Langton Hall ..... July 20
Gothic Prince ..... July 21
Independence ..... July 23
Virginia Dollar ..... July 24
Manila Maru ..... July 25
City of Madras ..... Aug. 2
Talthybius ..... Aug. 9
Egremont Castle ..... Aug. 13
Delagoa Maru ..... Aug. 16
Alaska Maru ..... Aug. 16

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Troilus ..... July 11
Ningchow ..... July 13
Atsuta Maru ..... July 14
Glentara ..... July 17
Helenus ..... July 18
Devanha ..... July 21
Peleus ..... July 28
Kashima Maru ..... July 28
Sarpedon ..... Aug. 2
Khiva ..... Aug. 4
Titan ..... Aug. 12
Cardarvonshire ..... Aug. 12
Laomedon ..... Aug. 14
Dardanus ..... Aug. 16
Kashmir ..... Aug. 18
Hakone Maru ..... Aug. 18

FOR HAMBURG
City of Manchester ... July 19
City of Pekin ..... July 24
Emil Kirdorf ..... July 26
Gleniffer ..... Aug. 4
Scheer ..... Aug. 15
Goettingen ..... Aug. 18

FOR COPENHAGEN
Panama ..... July 12
Bolivia ..... Aug. 14

FOR ROTTERDAM
Oldekerk ..... July 14
Saleier ..... Aug. 5

FOR TRIESTE
Duchess D'Aosta .... Aug. 5

FOR MARSEILLES
Porthos ..... July 20
Angkor ..... Aug. 3
Commandant Dorise .. Aug. 13
Chambord ..... Aug. 17

FOR INDIA
Nagpore ..... July 14
Torilla ..... July 21
Hosang ..... July 25
Soudan ..... Aug. 3
Alipore ..... Aug. 17

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND PUTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotation
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,100 B.
Chartered	£19⅞
Russo-Asiatic	None
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$625
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$230 B.
Yangtsze	H.$27
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$128 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$475 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$137½ S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$37½ B.
"Shell"	68/9
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 79½
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 52 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$4½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$149 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 91½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7.20
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 196
Hongkong Wharf	H.$160 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	$12 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 4.85 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 80 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$206
Green Island	$28 B.
Langkats	Tls. 30¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Ball and Holts	86¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	$102 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$21 B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.20 B
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.10 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½
Cheng	Tls. 6½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2
Dominion	Tls. 2.85 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 2.55 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11
Kapayang	Tls. 13¾ B.
Karan	Tls. 12 B.
Kedah	Tls. 7 B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.32½ B
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 1.30
Padang	Tls. 15¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 6 B.
Permata	Tls. 1.30 B.
Repah	Tls. 3.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.92½ B
Seekees	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¼ B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.67½ B
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 4 B.
Shanghai Malay	Old 9½ B.
	New 9 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.70
Sungala	Tls. 10 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3.55 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.70 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.77½
Taiping	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 3.65 B.
Ziangbee	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 155
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 39 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 71 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 271

B. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Weather Report

Remarks on the 17th.—High pressures over Yezo. The typhoon is reaching the Ballintang Channel WNW ward threatens the S of the Formosa Strait and the Kwangtung coast. The other typhoon is travelling NW ward between Guam and the Bonin. Summer monsoon along our coasts. Local calms in the north. Fine and hot weather in China.

Morning of the 18th.—Fine weather. SEly breezes. Pressure high and steady.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 18, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate..72.0625
Native Interest 04
Copper Cash 248.500
Bar Silver 50⅛
Shanghai Gold Bar 340
Bank rate of Discount .. 8%
Paris on London 82.70
New York on London 456⅛
London—
Telegraphic Transfer ..3/0½
Demand 3/0⅝
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer ..69½
Demand 69¾

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0½
London (Demand)	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s	3/0¾
India (T.T.)	227¼
France (T.T.)	1255
America (T.T.)	69⅛
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	70½
Batavia (T.T.)	182½
Straits (T.T.)	77

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1⅝
London 4 m-s Docts	3/2
London 6 m-s Credits	3/2¼
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1305
America 4 m-s L/c	72
Docs	72½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70⅝ = Tls. 141.59
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $195.84
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/1⅝ = Tls. 6.42
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $8.88

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 5.86	@ 3/0⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 70	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1183	Fr. 13.18
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70¼	Yen 1.59
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 226½	Rupees 2.52
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.62	Ital. Lire 17.41

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 69⅝
Demand buying on America 70⅜
Demand selling on London 3/0½
Demad buying on London 3/1⅜

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 500,000 ....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.90 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.76 = 1 Tael
Marks 1.200.000 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 106.20 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 28.25 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 123.55 = 100 Fr. Francs

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	56.50	56.50
7th Year 6%	46.10	46.10
9th Year 6%	67.20	67.00
6% Consolidated	50.70	50.60
7% Consolidated	58.00	58.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	25.30	24.70

Rubber Outputs

	June	July
Alma	24,500	25,500
Anglo-Dutch	40,000	41,000
Anglo-Java	145,500	109,300
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	18,320	
Bukit Toh Alang	13,995	27,790
Bufe	13,100	16,050
Chempedak	13,500	14,800
Chemor United	24,388	
Cheng	12,186	18,068
Consolidated	50,117	59,000
Dominion	28,624	30,401
Gula Kalumpong	92,000	94,000
Java Consolidated	48,900	36,900
Kapayang	12,810	11,203
Karan	7,024	7,628
Kota Bahroe	32,255	27,502
Kroewoek	48,000	47,000
Langkat	73,800	84,200
New Amberst	4,055	
Padang	3,900	14,500
Permata	7,317	7,323
Repah	19,533	22,184
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	16,828	
Senawang	23,500	23,700
See Kee	12,655	
Shanghai-Seremban	13,555	15,434
Shanghai Kedah	19,241	20,653
Shanghai Kelantan	16,700	21,500
Shanghai Malay	27,607	28,777
Shanghai-Pahang	18,577	15,667
Shanghai Klebang	10,600	11,400
Shanghai Sumatra	58,681	76,766
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	20,682	19,900
Taiping	70,500	
Tebong	59,000	64,000
Tenah Merah	24,400	26,000
Ziangbe	38,500	35,700

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 18, 1923

Spot bar silver was down 1-8d. and f-orward 1-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 62⅞ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 456⅜. Our official quotations here today were unchanged from yesterday and our market was slightly easy throughout the day.

There were, however, generally sellers of Sterling at 3-0-11-16 for August, 3-0⅝ for September and 3-0-9-16 for October. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 69¾ for near delivery and 69⅝ for forward.

There were good buyers of both Sterling and Gold Dollars at 1-16d and ⅛ point respectively above these rates. There was a good demand today for Yen of which there were no sellers at better than 70⅛ for near delivery and 70¼ for forward.

Banks were quoting 3-1⅛, 71¼ and 1300 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively. India sold silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady. New York also report

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 18, 1923
OFFICIAL
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1920
Tls. 105.00
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 30.25

UNOFFICIAL
S'hai Waterworks 7% Debs. 1922
Tls. 105.00
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.00
Langkats Comb. Tls. 30.75 Sept.
Almas Tls. 7.25
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1919
Tls. 104.50
Ewo Mills (Pref.) Tls. 111.00

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, August 18, 1923
OFFICIAL
Kedahs Tls. 1.42½ Decs.
Langkats Comb. Tls. 30.75 Sept.
UNOFFICIAL
S'hai Exploration Tls. 11.00
Langkats Comb. Tls. 30.75 Sept.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business on the local Stock Exchange has been less active during the past week. With the slight decline in price of Rubber the difference between buyers and sellers' idea of prices for local "Rubbers" is again too wide to lead to business. The steady demand for all sound local investment stocks and shares continues, and nearly all local industrial shares are wanted but buyers' quotations are insufficiently attractive and no business has been reported which calls for special comment.

London market quotations show slight fluctuations only and the following are the last prices given to us by cable this week:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £70.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £67.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, G.I. £65.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £66.10.0 sellers.

Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai and Nanking Railway Bonds £65.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai-Hangchow and Ningpo Railway Bonds £67.0.0 sellers.

Chinese Govt. 5% Honan Railway Bonds 1905 £64.10.0 sellers.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "B" £3.2.6.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estate, Ltd. (Fully) £1.14.0.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estate, Ltd. (Partly) £0.8.7½ buyers.

HIRE CAR SERVICE
PHONE 7528 7700 CENTRAL
NAN YANG GARAGE,
53 and 55 AVENUE EDWARD VII

BRITISH GAINING ON AMERICAN IN ISLAND TRADE

Manila, Aug. 11.—While American ships are holding their lead on the Pacific seaboard of the United States as the carriers of the Philippines' import and export trade, British vessels are rapidly gaining ground along the Atlantic coast in the transportation of both imports and exports, according to the semi-annual statistical statement of Insular Collector of Customs Aldanese.

During the period from January to June, 1923, American cargo carriers transported P.34,175,354 worth of products between the Atlantic seaboard and the Philippines. Of this total, the sum of P.30,789,267 represented the value of exports from the Philippines, and P.3,386,087, imports. British ships carried P.42,325,491 worth of imports and exports during the same period from and to the Atlantic coast. Of this amount P.23,734,416 represented imported merchandise from the Atlantic coast to the Philippines, and P.18,591,075 Philippine exports.

Collector Aldanese explains that many local wholesale dealers in drygoods are British, who prefer to bring their goods on English ships. He added that he suspects British vessels are offering lower freight rates than the American vessels.

On the Pacific coast, the American vessels are well established. During the six-month period, they carried shipments valued at P.49,868,882 to and from the Philippines, as compared with P.5,786,232 shipped in English bottoms.

On the Atlantic coast, vessels of other nationalities had no share in the carrying of imports during the period in review. In the export trade, however, Danish, Dutch, Japanese and Norwegian ships were represented. The Dutch ships headed them all, carrying from the Philippines to Pacific coast, P.4,802,253 worth of exports; and to the Atlantic coast, the Norwegian ships, which shipped P.2,566,407 worth of local products.

"FOR WHICH I AM VERY THANKFUL"

Transvaal Lady Tells How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Rescued Her from a Legacy of Sickness Left by Malaria.

As in the Far East, Malaria is responsible for many breakdowns of health in South Africa. Here is the experience of Mrs. G. J. Viljoen, a Dutch lady living at 93 Spruit street, Pretoria, Transvaal.

"About eighteen months ago I was restored to perfect health, for which I am very thankful," Mrs. Viljoen says. "Prior to that time for almost two years I was a terrible sufferer. The upset of my health dates from an attack of malarial fever, the after-effects of which I could in no way remove. My blood seemed to become thin and poor; my head was nearly always dizzy, and I had splitting headaches. My digestive organs became disordered, and I suffered horribly after eating anything of a solid nature. I had pains all through my body, my heart was very weak, and I suffered from palpitation. I was in despair, and thought my days were numbered, I had medical advice, and various were the medicines and remedies prescribed for me, including sleeping powders, as I was tortured with insomnia. The healthful functions of Nature were upset (I speak of menstruaton). Thank goodness, this has all been changed, and life is now what it used to be, and I am happy and healthy. This restoration I have no hesitation in saying is entirely due to a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

There is health in every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for sufferers from anaemia, debility, nervous weakness, indigestion, rheumatism, the after-effects of malaria and other fevers, skin disorders and the special aches and ills of ladies, because these Pills purify and enrich the blood, build up the nerves, revitalize the whole system. Chemists everywhere sell them, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Klangse Road, Shanghai.

Myrrh-Bearers

Three women crept at break of day
Agrope along the shadowy way
Where Joseph's tomb and garden lay.
With blanch of woe each face was white,
As the gray Orient's waxing light
Brought back upon their awe-struck sight
The sixth-day scene of anguish. Fast
The starkly-standing cross they passed,
And breathless, neared the gate at last.
Each on her throbbing bosom bore
A burden of such fragrant store
As never there had lain before.
Spices the purest, richest, best
That e'er the musky East possessed,
From Ind to Araby-the-Blest,
Had they with sorrow-riven hearts
Searched all Jerusalem's cost liest marts
In quest of—nards whose pungent arts
Should the dead sepulcher imbue
With vital odors through and through:
'Twas all their love had leave to do!
Christ did not need their gifts: and yet
Did either Mary once regret
Her offering? Did Salome fret
Over the unusual aloes? Nay!
They counted not as waste, that day,
What they had brought their Lord. The way
Home seemed the path to heaven. They bare,
Thenceforth, about the robes they ware,
The clinging perfume everywhere.
So ministering as erst did these
Go women forth by twos and threes,
(Unmindful of their mornings ease.)
Through tragic darkness, murk and dim,
Where'er they see the faintest rim
Of promise—all for sake of him
Who rose from Joseph's tomb. They hold
It just such joy as those of old,
To tell the tale the Marys told.
Myrrh-bearers still—at home abroad,
What paths have holy women trod.
Burdened with native gifts for God—
Rare gifts whose chiefest worth was priced
By this one thought, that all sufficed:
Their spices had been bruised for Christ!

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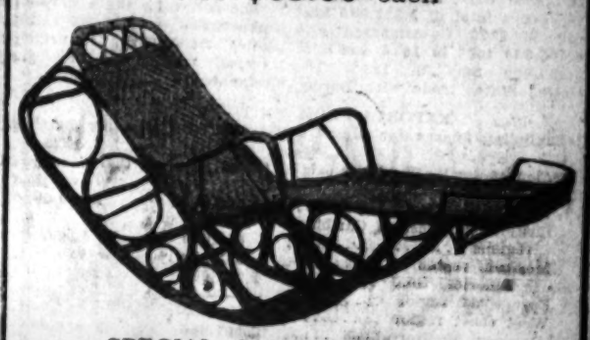
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U. S. Post-War Traffic Shows Wide Changes

In the post war peak year, 1920, the volume of United States exports was almost double that of 1914, and the import tonnage was more than 50 percent greater, but in 1921 there was a decline in the volume of export trade, particularly in exports, according to a statement from F. E. Benjamin, Transportation Division of the Department of Commerce. In the regional distribution of trade there was a shift in favor of Mexico and South America at the expense of Europe and the Mediterranean region.

This increase in total imports is accounted for mainly by the enormous expansion in receipts from Mexico, the tonnage from that country and Yucatan constituting almost exactly 50 percent of the total for all regions considered. Considerable expansion in trade with the United States has taken place also in the South America region. The volume of trade with the east and west coast of this continent reached a total of 9,311,000 long tons in 1920, as compared with 4,606,000 tons in 1914 and with 3,594,000 tons in 1918. The United States trade with Europe and the Mediterranean region in 1914 constituted slightly over three-fifths of our oversea exports and almost two-fifths of our imports. In 1920 this region took 71 percent of the oversea exports, but contributed less than 8 percent of our oversea imports.

The world-wide industrial depression in 1921 was reflected in the general decline in volume of United States oversea trade from the peak year of 1920, particularly in exports. In the West Indian, East and West Caribbean, West and South African and Australian regions the tonnage of combined imports and exports in 1921 fell below the 1914 level by 27, 29, 10 and 4 percent, respectively. South American trade also declined considerably, being lower than either in 1920 or 1918, but remaining above the pre-war total. The east coast of South America in 1921 took almost as much in tonnage as the whole of South America in 1914.

The following table shows the comparative volume of United States trade with the principal oversea regions for the years designated:

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES
(Excluding figures for inland and Great Lake customs districts.)

Region of destination of or origin	1914 (fiscal year) Long tons	1921 (calendar year) Long tons
Middle America:		
West Indian region	2,593,000	2,150,000
Eastern and western Caribbean regions	653,000	714,000
Mexican region	653,000	770,000
South America, total	2,724,000	3,228,000
East coast region		1,067,000
West coast region		2,161,000
Europe and Mediterranean	17,201,000	25,076,000
West and South African regions	244,000	115,000
Indian Ocean:		
British Indian region	191,000	371,000
East Indian region	119,000	205,000
East African and Arabian regions	53,000	168,000
East Asia:		
East Asia region	1,554,000	2,726,000
Philippine region	275,000	230,000
Australia	780,000	546,000
Total	28,140,000	36,391,000

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Middle America:		
West Indian region	4,464,000	2,964,000
E. and W. Carib. regs	1,218,000	1,284,000
Mexican region	2,967,000	17,707,000
South America, total	1,882,000	2,218,000
East coast region		1,175,000
West coast region		1,042,000
Europe and Mediterranean	7,438,000	4,229,000
W. and S. Af. regions	36,000	137,000
Indian Ocean:		
British Indian region	613,000	420,000
East Indian region	124,000	234,000
E. African and Arabian regions	49,000	15,000
East Asia:		
East Asian region	462,000	326,000
Philippine region	128,000	110,000
Australia	373,000	151,000
Total	19,756,000	29,801,000

The principal exports from the United States to that region were coal and coke, foodstuffs, wood and its manufactures, iron and steel products, oils, greases, and fertilisers. The falling off in shipments of coal to this region in 1921 accounted for most of the decline from exports recorded in 1920.

Middle America, in each of the four years specified, accounted for over half of the entire tonnage of our oversea imports. The dominant position of the Mexican region in this respect rests almost wholly on the rapidly growing petroleum receipts from Mexico, which in 1921 constituted over ninety percent of the volume of imports from the Mexican region. Bananas also figure largely in import tonnages.

Like the middle American region, South America takes large quantities of coal from the United States; hence, when our shipments of this commodity are curtailed, as they were in 1921, there is a noticeable drop in total exports to the region. Coal accounted for about 3,000,000 long tons of this drop in 1921.

Other exports to South America that showed a decline in 1921 were iron and steel products (including machinery), manufactures of cotton, caustic soda, printing paper, sulphuric acid, rice and fish. In general, mineral oil exports increased, except to Chile, where a decided decrease was registered.

Imports of Brazilian coffee during 1921 were the greatest since 1911, excepting the years 1916 to 1917. Our purchases of manganese ore, hides and skins, cane sugar, and several other commodities have grown substantially since the pre-war year.

Because of the density of population and its relatively high purchasing power, the countries included in the European and Mediterranean region have been ports, more than half of this going to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. The commodities accounting for the greatest increase over 1914 in shipments to Europe and the Mediterranean are corn, wheat, wheat flour, meat and meat products, sugar and mineral oils. Considerable of this tonnage consisted of relief shipments to central and eastern Europe.

Normal imports from Europe and the Mediterranean include a large volume of printing paper, sulphur ore, pig iron, china clay, creosote oil, manure salts, magnesite, cotton and fiber manufactures, and other commodities in smaller volume. Since 1914 Europe has not been in a position to furnish the United States goods in the quantity formerly supplied, so that the diminution in volume of imports from this region is easily explained. It will be observed, however, that our receipts in 1921 were almost double those of 1920 and considerably over twice the volume received in 1918.

and continue to be our greatest market. To this district the United States sent well over half of its total oversea exports in all of the four years included in the tables, the percentage ranging from 61 in 1914 to 71 in 1920. In 1921 Europe took 69 percent of the volume of our oversea ex-

Chinese Beat Up Filipino Tars On Ship

Filipino sailors aboard the President Cleveland were attacked and beaten by Chinese deports from San Francisco when that vessel was pulling out of Shanghai for Hongkong enroute to Manila, according to the Philippines Herald.

San Francisco authorities on July 12 deported 100 Chinese to Hongkong on the Cleveland. When the liner reached Honolulu the men were incensed at being locked up by Captain George W. Yardley who wished to provide against the deports getting ashore in the Hawaiian port.

As the ship was leaving Shanghai the sailors noticed that the Chinese were cutting up ship's lines and creating a disturbance. Filipino members of the crew tried to quiet them and prevent them from destroying ship's property. The Chinese attacked the sailors and one Filipino received a serve cut on the head from a bottle or stanchion wielded by a Chinaman.

Captain Yardley, Chief Officer William Hastings and the second mate went to the rescue and after Hastings had received a bad cut under one of his eyes the Chinese were driven below and the ringleaders brought before the Captain for investigation.

Just before the Cleveland reach Hongkong one of the ringleaders who was threatened by his fellow deports for having gotten them into the mess committed suicide by jumping overboard. As soon as the alarm "man overboard" was given Captain Yardley ordered a boat lowered and although considerable time was spent in trying to locate the Chinaman the search proved futile and the Cleveland got underway for Hongkong.

Marine Changes

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—acting master of the Kingsing, Mr. J. M. Strugeon, to chief officer; chief officer of the Kingsing, Mr. E. V. Bishop, placed on reserve; second officer of the Suiwo, Mr. E. P. V. Kidly, to chief officer; chief officer of the Suiwo, Mr. O. V. Bashum, on sick leave; from reserve, Mr. J. Moodie, to second officer of the Yatshing; second officer of the Yatshing, Mr. D. S. Pethick, to acting chief officer; chief officer of the Yatshing, Mr. D. G. Bulgih, on leave; Mr. C. A. Robertson, to master of the Kingsing.

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At 7.30 p.m.
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Why Girls Make Mistakes in Life.
Who's is the Fault
MAN OR WOMAN?
See the Greatest Human Drama Ever Filmed

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Ten minutes after she married she decided that she no longer loved him and was going to get a divorce. She was willing to elope with another man on her bridal night. Did she really love her husband?

Tuesday, MATINEE ONLY at 5.30
MILDRED HARRIS
IN
"POLLY of the STORM COUNTRY"
The thrilling story of a beautiful girl battling for her squatter people against a rich landlord.

Wednesday, MATINEE ONLY at 5.30
THOMAS H. INCE presents
"HOMESPUN FOLKS"
A mother story that hits the greatest target in all the world the human heart.

Thursday, MATINEE ONLY at 5.30
KATHERINE MACDONALD
IN
"THE BEAUTY MARKET"
The story of Eve and the serpent is re-enacted in modern society every time a beautiful young woman is given in loveless wedlock to a wealthy man

Friday, MATINEE ONLY at 5.30
"The COURAGE of MARGE O'DOONE"
BY
James Oliver Curwood
David Raine buried himself in the snow and wilderness of the great Canadian Northwest, seeking forgetfulness, but he found a wife.

Saturday, MATINEE ONLY at 5.30
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Sunday, MATINEE ONLY at 5.30
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Details Of Water Spout At Peitaiho Beach

Peitaiho Beach, August 11.—The whirlwind which struck Rocky Point this afternoon at about four o'clock was the most severe that has ever been known in the history of the place, since no fewer than thirty houses were more or-less severely damaged, many of them almost beyond repair.

It had been raining almost continuously for two days, with some wind and quite heavy seas, which indicated heavy storms somewhere off the coast. A perfect deluge of rain fell for about thirty minutes before the storm which did the damage, but throughout this downpour there was no wind blowing whatever. About four o'clock there was a let-up in the rain, for a few moments, and then without warning eye witnesses saw a water spout come swirling in from the sea striking the hill between the English and the American beaches, Dr. D. B. Nye's house being in about the center—and blowing northward through the settlement leaving a path of destruction about two hundred yards in width.

OVER IN TEN MINUTES

The whole thing was over in less than ten minutes, but during that time the air was filled with sheets of corrugated iron, and with portions of verandas and house roofs. Scores of the largest trees in Peitaiho were either torn up by their roots, or were left twisted and broken. The electric light posts which were made of re-inforced cement were broken and the wires twisted and tangled up.

The remarkable thing about the whole occurrence is the fact that there was no loss of life nor serious injury to anyone in the damaged houses. However, both Mrs. Joselyn and Mrs. Tavella were badly bruised and received a severe nervous shock. The MacGill baby narrowly escaped when a portion of the roof from the gabled end of the house came crashing through the ceiling completely covering the child, but the gabled part of the roof protected it from injury.

HITS NYE HOUSE FIRST

The tornado struck Dr. Nye's house first, sweeping the large spacious veranda entirely clear from the house and tearing large holes in the walls where the veranda beams were set in. Part of the roof was also torn off, and the whole wreckage was scattered around over the neighboring lots on all sides. The Leslie Stedman house, by the side of the Nye house, escaped with one end of the veranda being torn off. The Dr. Leighton Stuart house just behind the Nye house had the veranda very badly damaged, and several pieces of iron torn from the roof. The next house in the line of progress to suffer severe damage was the house owned by Dr. Dilley. This house is almost a complete wreck, the roof having been entirely torn off, and the walls badly damaged. Just behind this house, the Gleysteen house was badly damaged, the roof of the tower falling through the roof of the main house and doing considerable damage. Just across the road to the east of the Dilley house, the two storey house of Dr. Cormack was left entirely without a roof while the veranda was also badly damaged.

EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS

Continuing northward the Hunter house had the whole north half of the roof entirely blown off, while the Dr. Lasalle house behind the pharmacy looked as though an earthquake had struck it, the roof having been utterly demolished. The whole front of the Ladow house was destroyed, parts of the veranda having been hurled over into the park by the Assembly Hall. The fine old pine trees which made the grounds of the Ladow property so beautiful, were twisted and broken as though they had been so many weeds.

The roof over the east half of the Assembly Hall was very severely damaged, and much of the iron was torn off from other parts of the roof. Nearly all the windows were broken. The next house to suffer severe damage as the storm swept over the hill was the double, two-storied house owned by Drs. Watson and Martin. Nearly all of the roof was removed from the house, and much damage was done to the verandas.

RIPS ROOFS OFF

Passing on over the hill to the northward, the tornado completely demolished the roofs of the two two-story houses owned by Mr. Krause and the Methodist Ladies. The roof of Dr. J. H. Pyke's two story house was almost entirely torn off, while the whole top of the Terry Cottage was removed, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing.

Many other houses suffered damage by having the shutters and reed blinds torn off, and servants' quarters demolished, while many of the finest trees of Peitaiho were broken off or uprooted. The row of huts occupied by the Chinese salesmen along the main road looked like a child's play house after the storm had passed.

RAIN STILL FALLS

The Chinese Police were called immediately to the scene to guard the houses which were damaged the worst. Rain is still falling heavily, but there has been no wind since the tornado passed.

It was reported that seven water spouts were seen out at sea this afternoon. There was no sign of any unusual wind either at East Cliff or West End

Bank Cuts Capital To Meet Losses

London, by mail.—The National Bank of South Africa, which a year ago withdrew £300,000 from its reserve to meet losses due to operations in New York, is now taking further drastic reorganising measures. The whole of the bank's reserve fund, £1,000,000, plus £889,000, to be obtained by writing down its capital 30 percent is to be placed to the contingency fund to meet recent losses.

Thus the £10 shares will be reduced to £7, making the capital 2,075,000, against £2,965,000.

The decision thus taken follows consultation and investigation by the South African Reserve Bank which, with Government approval will give any assistance required.

It is understood that the bank finances are now perfectly sound.

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A startlingly beautiful girl held prisoner in this magnificent castle—she knew not why! Her whole being quivered at this great fear which confronted her! Was beauty her protection or her weakness?
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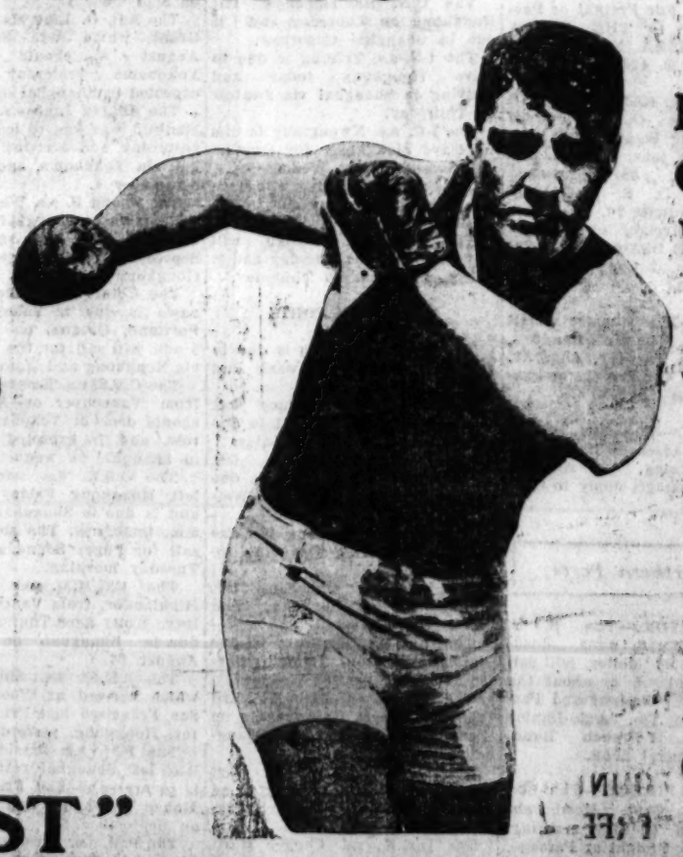

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Sunday, Aug. 19, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodard, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, Aug. 20, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Howson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 2,825 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the 8 and 9 Buoy on Sunday, August 20, at ———— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

FOOCHOW, KEELUNG AND TAKAO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy on Sunday, August 20, at ———— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

VLADIVOSTOK.—The S. S. PROTEUS, 2,400 tons, dead-weight, Capt. Bj. Moller, will sail for Vladivostok on or about the 20th inst. For Freight and Passage apply to The Anglo-Danish Shipping Co., 8 French Bund. Telephone Central 3059.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINCHANG, Capt. Newburgh, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Wednesday morning, Aug. 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan Ports

KOBE (DIRECT).—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. PARIS MARU, 15,000 tons, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from O.S.K. Wharf on August 22, at ———— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo Steamer TAISHIN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain K. Kashiwahara, will be despatched from O.S.K. Wharf on August 24, at ———— For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA, & VICTORIA, B.C.—O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer AFRICA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on August 21, at ———— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing left Hongkong on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing left Hongkong on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due to leave Hongkong today and arriving in Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suaning will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Foochow will leave Foochow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang and Antung today.

The C.M. s.s. Haisung left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Lokang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing left Weihaiwei for Hongkong and Canton on August 12.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Daibosan Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sheaf Dart (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning, and will dock at the S. M. P. Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haisaming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Friday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow mroning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay, was expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left London on Friday, August 3, at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about Sept. 12.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere left Marseilles on Friday, August 10, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about September 14.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore left London at 3 p.m. August 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on September 26.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua, from London on July 20, is expected was leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

The O.S.K. s.s. Paris Maru, from Europe, left Hongkong Thursday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will dock at the O.S.K. Wharf, and is to sail for Kobe next Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antilochus will leave Kobe next Tuesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Moji on August 26.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane, from London, left Hongkong on Friday morning, and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

The N.D.L. s.s. Weser left Genoa on August 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about September 18.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave Shanghai for Marseilles via ports on Friday, August 31, at 1 p.m., and passengers may embark at the wharf after 11 o'clock that morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and is due to arrive at Marseilles on September 22 and in London, October 1.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola which arrived in Shanghai from London last Tuesday, will sail for Japan ports at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia will leave Yokohama next Sunday and arriving in Shanghai on September 1. The steamer is to sail for London via ports on September 4.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland on August 26, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on Aug. 28.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Keats will arrive in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, August 30, and is to sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on September 1.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant which left Seattle on August 6, should dock at Yokohama yesterday and is expected in Shanghai on Aug. 23.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison was due to leave Seattle yesterday, and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on September 4.

The S. and B. s.s. West Faralon will arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on September 1, and is to sail for Hongkong and Manila Sept. 3.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Hannawa is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on September 3 adn will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila Sept. 6.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver on August 9, should dock at Yokohama tomorrow, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 24.

The O.S.K. s.s. Africa Maru left Hongkong Friday morning and is due in Shanghai about 10 a.m. tomorrow. The steamer will sail for Puget Sound at daylight Tuesday morning.

The C.G.M.M. s.s. Canadian Highlander, from Vancouver, will leave Kobe next Thursday and is due in Shanghai on Sunday, August 26.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru which arrived at Woosung from San Francisco last Friday, sailed for Hongkong yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland left Shanghai yesterday and is to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on September 6.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln, from San Francisco on August 13, is due to leave Honolulu today and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 2.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on September 12.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on September 7.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Dr. Thomas, Messrs. H. Holgate, D. C. Sung, Loh Tsukung, Cheng Lan-sen.

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Tsingtao: Misses Whimster, Paul, Mr. and Mrs. J. Witchell, Messrs. H. G. Curran, Gotts, Finch.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Misses Dawson, Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Messrs. W. R. Ramsay, G Grayrigge, H. W. Allison; for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. J. W Nicolson, Mrs. A. P. S. Moss, Messrs. H E. McElroy, W S. Kingsberg, C C Green, G. W Strassel, H Van Devente, S. B. Smith; for Tientsin: Mrs. E. J. Morris, Misses Birrell, Barrett, Carow, Messrs. H. J. Morris, F. R. Lee, R J. McNeill.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. L. Remedios, Miss R. Harada.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir for London: Messrs. .W Bartlett. T. Rogers, H. A. Vivian, Capt. M. F. Berkeley; for Marseilles: Mr. P. McIntyre, Misses A. Kromer, M. W. Rousee, Mrs. M. W. Wood. Mrs. C. Mhite; for Calcutta: Mrs. C. G. G. Keane; for Colmbo: Mr. Kaikhasru Sorabji Kotwal; for Singapore. Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Mr. John, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stempler; for Hongkong: Messrs. G. Nelthenius de Man. G. A. Musitano, Wedlake, H. A. Monro, Misses H. Potts, E. A. Mitchell, Pugh.

Per P. M. s.s. President Cleveland for San Francisco: Misses M. E. Shambaugh, Zien Fong-kuh, L. Holmes. Comdr. G. D. Musso, Mrs. J. Ellis, Masters Jack and Harold Ellis, Messrs. Pei Yeh-tien, J. H. Yang, Tsi Yu-fang, Ming Tso-ing, C. M. Wong, Y. S. and Y. D. Wong, Lee Nagor, Mrs. Albo Carelli, Mrs. A. Lonabaugh, Miss C. Chase. Mrs. W. H. Webster, Comdr. and Mrs. Friedell and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sellick, Messrs. C. W. H. Hodgson, Tsunghan Shen, Yu Fang-tsi, Yuan Liang-chio, W. B. Ocker, W. C. Arndt, Pei Yeh Lien, P. F. Hsiung, T. C. Tsen, G. Stavokov, John Yen Suan; for Honolulu: Mr. W. D. Hornaday, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wong and infant, Mrs. S. C. and Miss E. Acduck; for Yokohama: Mrs. A. Hessman, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. and Master David Moss, Misses E. Robertson, L. Kunz. Messrs N. G. Harris, E. T. Smith, J. W. Cameron; for Kobe: Messrs. J. A. Manley, E. J. Casse.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. Kinyon, Miss M. Jones, Mrs. Mason, Miss Lane, Messrs. Cannon, Rose, S. K. Chen, Brockett.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. H. J. Clark.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Kiukiang: Misses Thompson, Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilcox, Mr. J. Vantchurin; from Wuhu: Mr. J. Tippen.

Per I-C. s.s. Tingsang from Tientsin: Misses Burton, McLelland, Dryess, Mr. and Mrs. Manjort and child, Messrs. Corbett, Ramsay, Ravens.

Steamers Departed

Aug. 18—Loongwo for Hankow
Aug. 18—Chungking for H'kow
Aug. 18—Changon for Hankow
Aug. 18—Nanyang M. for H'kow
Aug. 18—Hsinwah for C. T'tsin
Aug. 18—Szechuen for S. H. C.
Aug 18—Tamba M. for Japan
Aug. 18—Kumano M. for Japan
Aug. 18—Hakone M. for Europe
Aug. 18—Kwangping for Tientsin
Aug. 18—Chuentiao for Cruise
Aug. 18—Fujisan M. for Japan
Aug. 18—Fengtien for W. C. T.
Aug. 18—Mishima M. for Japan
Aug. 18—P. Cleveland for S. F.
Aug. 18—Soochow for T'tao
Aug. 18—Sankiang for N. C'toms
Aug. 18—Albert Voegler for Jap.
Aug. 18—Yungshin for Ningpo
Aug. 18—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Launch Services

Friday, August 24, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru, for Europe will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUG. 19, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
4h. 49m.	7ft. 2in.	5h. 18m.	7ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
3	48	4	15

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset,

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
0.25 p.m.	11.31 p.m.	5h. 27m	6h. 41m.	4h. 42m.	7h. 26m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
August 29.71 in.
754.9 mm.

ADMIRAL LINE

Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama
FREIGHT and PASSENGER SERVICE

	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22	Oct. 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Oct. 4	Oct. 20

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	August 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 18
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 30

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
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E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24	E/Asia	Nov. 3	Nov. 19
E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8	E/Canada	Nov. 19	Dec. 3

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA	August 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 7
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 21

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 18
S.S. President Wilson	Sept 29
S.S. President Taft	Oct 13

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 17
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept 4
S.S. President Wilson	Sept. 14
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct 12

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For Hongkong, Philippine Islands
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Aug. 24
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Sept. 3
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SHANGHAI OFFICE H. E. CASE AGENT, No. 16 Jinkee Road, TEL: C. 5017.
TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 23
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen,	Sept. 18
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 9

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Siberia Maru,	Sept. 3
Taiyo Maru, also for Manila	Sept. 15
Tenyo Maru, also for Manila	Oct. 10
Korea Maru,	Oct. 21

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN

Rokko Maru ..... Aug. 21
†Shanghai Maru .... Aug. 21
Omi Maru ..... Aug. 22
†Nagasaki Maru .... Aug. 24
Nikko Maru ..... Aug. 25
Aso Maru ..... Aug. 27

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Shidzuoka Maru .... Sept. 9

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE

Suwa Maru ..... Aug. 25
Durban Maru ..... Aug. 27
*Matsuye Maru ..... Aug. 29
Fushimi Maru ..... Sep. 8

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.

Tango Maru ..... Sep. 19

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco and Panama.

*Lisbon Maru ..... Sept. 6

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Kaga Maru ..... Oct. 2

For Cargo

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" " KOBE	" "	120.00
" " YOKOHAMA	" "	140.00

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North and South China Line

For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Aug. 28

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Aug. 26
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Aug. 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 3

For Kobe And Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Aug. 23

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Sept. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 6

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.

S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Sept. 11

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... Sept. 14

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.

S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21
S.S. "HAWAII MARU (Direct to Kobe) .....Sept. 4

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Aug. 20

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen

S.S. "TAISHHIN MARU" ..(Direct to Tientsin) Aug. 24
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....Aug. 27

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Aug. 20

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "PARIS MARU" .....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 22
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" .(For Nagasaki) ...Aug. 24

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*Macedonia .. Sept. 4	Karmala .... Oct. 16	Kalyan ....Nov. 27
Dongola .... Sept. 18	*Caledonia .. Oct. 30	Devanha .... Dec. 11
*Mantua ..... Oct. 2	*Malwa ..... Nov. 13	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25

*Also calls at Bombay.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo. — Macedonia .Sept. 4; Sicilia ....Sept. 13

B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang — Japan ....Sept. 2; Janus ....Sept. 4

B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits. — Janus ...Aug. 30

P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane — Eastern .... Sept. 1; Arafura .... Oct. 6; St. Albans .. Nov. 3

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Mail Steamers.	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT			31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	23th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	30th Sept.	26th Oct.
CHILI	7th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.

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LONDON	A. £. 101 B. £. 95	A. £. 72 B. £. 66

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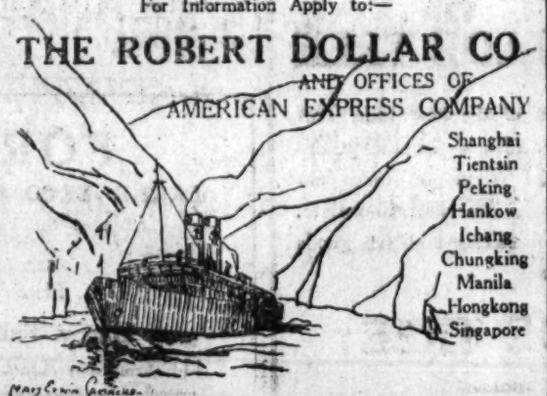

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S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" Sept. 14
S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" about end of Oct.—early Nov.

FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND AND VANCOUVER

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" Sept. 9
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about end October

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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Aug. 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Boston	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug. 21	—	Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 23	—	Portland	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 25	—	New York vid Suez	Moorish Prince	Br. Furness
Aug. 26	—	New York	Eelbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 27	—	Vancouver	†M.of Australia	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 27	—	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co
Aug. 29	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30	—	New York via Suez	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30	—	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1	—	New York via Suez	Bowes Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
Sep. 1	—	Portland, Ore.	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 1	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 4	—	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 6	—	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 7	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 8	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.R.
Sep. 9	—	Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 9	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co
Sep. 10	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 14	—	New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Sep. 14	—	New York	Atlas Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 18	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 20	—	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 22	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 25	—	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 29	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 4	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 6	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 13	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20	—	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 20	8.00*	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Dongola	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 21	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Rokko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 21	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 22	—	Kobe	Paric Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 24	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Aug. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Corinth	Br. J. M. & Co
Aug. 25	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br G. L. E. A.
Aug. 25	D.L.	London	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 25	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Glasgow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 26	—	Barcelona	I. de Panay	Span. Br. & Co.
Aug. 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27	—	Marseilles	Durban Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 29	—	Marseilles	Matsuye Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 30	—	Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30	—	Calcutta	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 31	1.00	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 4	—	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 7	—	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 8	—	London	†Fushimim M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 11	—	Marseilles, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 13	—	Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 14	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 15	—	Liverpool	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 16	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 18	—	London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19	—	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 28	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 30	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 30	—	London—	†Caledonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 2	—	London	†Mantua	Br. M.M. & Co
Oct. 3	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 6	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 26	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 31	—	London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.
Nov. 11	—	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 13	—	London	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 27		London	†Kalyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 11	—	London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 25	—	London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Sept. 1	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 6	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 3	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 19	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 19	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 20	—	Hongkong	Hawaii Maru	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 20	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 20	—	Melbourne, etc.	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 20	5.00	Ningpo	Tsin Wanshao	Chi. N. S. & N.
Aug. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Yumshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Sutyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 21	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 22	7.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	H'kong, Manila	W. Carmona	Am. B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Jap. P. M. S. S.
Aug. 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 25	9.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 3	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Sep. 4	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 6	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 7	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sept. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo M.	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 19	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 20	—	Vladivostok	Proteus	Dut. A.D. S. Co.
Aug. 21	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 21	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Aug. 21	—	Tientsin	Hainchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Heinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22	D.L.	C. N'chwang, Antung	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Foosbing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 22	D.L.	Antung	Wosang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug. 23	7.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	Tientsin	Taishin Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 25	11.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. D.K.K.
Aug. 25	9.00*	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 25	9.00*	Antung	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Dairen etc.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenbo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shenzking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
†CARRYING MAIL

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 20	8 p.m.	Africa Maru	Seattle	
Aug. 23	1 p.m.	Korea Maru	S. Francisco	Sep. 17
Aug. 26	9 p.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	Sep. 12

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 24	9 p.m.	Suwa Maru	Marseilles	Sep. 29

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Dairen
Tientsin	Aug. 20	9 p.m.	Haihchang
Taingtao	Aug. 21	9 p.m.	Foosbing
Antung	Aug. 21	9 p.m.	Wosang
Chefoo and Newchwang	Aug. 21	9 p.m.	Esang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 21	9 p.m.	Heinfung
Taingtao and Dairen	Aug. 21	1.30 p.m.	Chohei Maru
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Aug. 21	1.30 p.m.	Shantien
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 22	9 p.m.	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Aug. 25	7.30 a.m.	Chinkiang
Antung	Aug. 25	7.30 a.m.	Chengtu

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	12 noon	Muensterland
Swatow	Aug. 20	9 p.m.	Sutyang
Foochow	Aug. 20	9 p.m.	Heinchi
Foochow	Aug. 20	12 noon	Seikyo Maru
Swatow	Aug. 21	9 p.m.	Loksang
Amoy	Aug. 22	9 p.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 24	8 p.m.	P. Grant

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Germany, ports	Today	10 a.m.	Muensterland
Japan ports	Aug. 20	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Aug. 21	8 p.m.	Omi Maru
Japan ports	Aug. 23	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Japan ports	Aug. 24	8 p.m.	Nikko Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Aug. 24	8 p.m.	P. Grant

Men-Of-War In Port

Service	Date	Name	What and Nationality
F N B	Aug. 15	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
B N B	July 6	Bee—1	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Aug. 2	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 28	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quiros	Arn. Gun-boat

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, August 22nd 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.
Comprising:—

Two suites mahogany stained and oak stained bedroom furniture, dining room dining table and chairs, enamelled iron bath, large show cases, 12 days clock, barometer, old Chinese bronze figures, gent's bicycle, Porcelain curios, pianola and records, watches, sample clocks mirror back hat and umbrella stand, iron double and single bedstead with wire and other mattresses, square and round tables, glass ware, crockery, settee arm chairs, new ice chest, new dessert knives and sundries Etc., etc.

also

NEW DAYTON OSCILLATING DESK FANS.

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, August 22nd 1923
At 2.30 p.m.

20 Pieces Ninghai Pongee (Damaged), 150 Boxes Cotton Laces, 20 Cases Hinges & Hardware, 6 Dozen Spanners, 140 Packets Nails, 13 Dozen Kid Leather, 2 Cases Corned Mutton, 1 Case Corned Beef, Dyes, Rings, Brooches, Pendants, etc.

and

A Large Quantity Of Paints
Comprising:—

Rubber Paint, Bamboo Paint, Rboy Koter, Dark Green, Wall Size, Bright Olive, Silver Green, Old Rose, Palm Olive, Dark Brown, Dark Red, Light Buff, Silver Buff, Silvor Grey, Forest Green, Inside & Outside White Paint, Wood Stain Paint & 8,000 Lbs. Distemper etc.

Now On View.

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No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by Public Auction at a date to be fixed and announced very soon:—

THE STEAM SHIP "VLADIMIR"

Length overall	112'0"
Length B. P.	105'0"
Beam moulded	22'0"
I. H. P. 375	
Depth Moulded	11'6"
Draft (forward) ..	7'9"
Draft (aft)	9'6"
Speed 11.17 knots	

This steamer is very suitable as a tow boat or ferry boat. Further particulars and other information on application to the Auctioneers.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown

NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD

On Tuesday, August 21st 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
(Afternoon)

HIGH-CLASS WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, AND SUNDRY GOODS

As follows:—

Brandies, champagnes, port wine, whiskies, sherries, vermouth, peppermint, clarets, curaco, Kuling & Pilsener beers, lemon gin, etc.

Bulk Wines. 3 casks port wine, 6 barrels brandy and 45 barrels claret.

Sundries. 25 Cases fancy quality fruit syrups (assorted flavours) 6 cases storm lanterns, 15 tins paints (assorted 4 cases tinned beefs and mutton, 102 tins motor and lubricating oils, 50 bottles pure colouring caramel, A quantity of Italian tomato sauce, cigars, etc.

Now on view.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured within instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by Public Auction

AT NO. 28 YU YUEN ROAD

On Monday, August 20th 1923,
At 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising:—

HALL:—Axminster Hall carpet, matting, hat and umbrella stand, pictures, blackwood side tables, rattan chair, porcelain vases, centre lamp.

DRAWING ROOM: — Tientsin carpets, Chinese brass stove, fender, tapestry covered double spring couch and arm chairs, centre table, writing desk, chairs, table clock, carved ornaments, figure, pictures, fancy lace window curtains, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Tientsin carpet, fender, teakwood sidy board, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs with reversible seats, blackwood side table, teapoys, fine cut glass E. P. glass, crockery, and cutlery ware, pictures, pongee and lace curtains, etc.

BED ROOMS:—Axminster stair carpet, mattings, Cream painted bedroom suite, cupboard, centre and side tables, shoe cabinet, American leather covered double spring Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, tapestry covered easy chairs, leather covered sofa, rattan table and chairs, double iron Simmon's bedsteads, white painted baby's cot, cretonne and white lace curtains, etc., etc.

ATTIC:—Electric flat iron, Chinese bedstead, sliding door bookcase, square table, rattan chairs, and sundries.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN: — Kitchen table, meat safe, ice chest, kitchen scale, aluminium sauce pans, cooking utensils, etc.

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Cotton And Banking

An address delivered by Mr. Alvin W. Krech, Chairman of the Board of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, on July 20, 1923, at a gathering in commemoration of the opening of the New Cotton Exchange Building, in New York.

I am glad to join with others in congratulating you on your new home—a home built upon enduring foundations, we hope for many future generations; a home designed to simplify and expedite your daily business; a credit to the City of New York and a permanent tribute to your courage and enterprise, without which no great achievement is possible.

You are engaged in the marketing of a world staple which affects the well being of every man, woman and child, civilised and uncivilised, on the face of the earth: a product which is grown under a wilder range of climatic conditions by a greater variety and number of peoples, and which is useful for a greater variety of purposes, than any other agricultural product.

I believe that cotton is produced in nearly every country on the face of the globe bounded by the 35th parallels of latitude, and that the United States produces over 60 percent of the total. It is here on the floor of this exchange that the American producer comes into direct contact not alone with his own competitors but with the consumer at home and abroad. It is here that the buyer and seller meet upon equal terms; here the daily record is made which shows the consensus of the world's opinion with respect to prices for the information and equal benefit of producers, dealers and consumers. It is through the integrity and sanctity of contracts made and entered into within these four walls that the American cotton grower and the domestic and foreign spinner may make commitments with the fullest assurance that they will be fulfilled to the letter. It is in reliance upon the integrity of your contracts that banking credit is made available and that capital is readily obtained for financing the crops from season to season with the minimum cost to produce and consumer. This is the result of confidence in your integrity; confidence—without which there can be no peace, no prosperity, none of the things that make for the comfort and joy of living. Confidence is credit. The terms are interchangeable. Credit from "credo"—"I believe."

The institution which I have the honor to represent has made a turn-over in cotton financing during the past decade of billions of dollars, and this huge turnover was made possible without the loss of a single penny.

Why refer to these things? To you and to me they are as simple as bed-time stories or any other bromide. They are the A-B-C of your profession. It is well to speak of them, however, on an occasion of this sort, because of the utter lack of appreciation on the part of many people who should know better respecting this delicate, highly organised machinery so vital to the proper conduct of the world's business.

We have witnessed recently the amazing spectacle of an attempt on the part of the officials of our government to suppress the wholly reasonable and necessary activities of another Exchange dealing with another world - staple. If the delicate mechanism of your watch needs regulating would it occur to any sane person to use an axe as a repair tool? This is precisely what has been attempted. One can succeed in stopping the watch, as one can succeed in paralysing trade by interfering with its machinery.

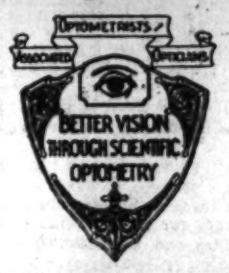
At the beginning of the world war this Exchange temporarily suspended its activities, with the inevitable result of the complete demoralisation of the cotton trade and a disastrous slump in prices. This is what happens when the axe is applied. Paralysis through government intervention must not be substituted for government regulation.

In the special New Cotton Exchange number of the "Manchester Guardian" your President said, "From the windows of the new Exchange are visible all lower New York, rivers and harbors and vessels bearing cargoes of cotton for foreign shores." This remark, Mr. President, brings most vividly to my mind the real significance of your work.

I think that it is but right that I should mention the splendid work which the cotton people have taken in the post war reconstruction activities. The cotton people were the first in heeding the appeals of Europe for raw material and no finer tribute can be paid to you than to mention that a number of your most prominent members were not afraid, in the midst of economic chaos to go to the rescue of the looms of Central and Eastern Europe. You took long chances by putting your own credit behind operations involving serious risk. Today you have the reward of knowing that in various countries, which are still in the shadow of possible financial collapse, the textile industry holds its own.

Yes, you look out upon the world from these broad windows; may your vision ever extend beyond the three-mile limit, or the much bargained for twelve-mile limit, for it is, after all is said and done, agencies like yours that best restore peace, happiness and prosperity to the nations of the earth.

"Save your eyes."



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Meteorological Reports

August 19, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.29
Sun sets today at 18.38

SICCAWEI

(inches	August 17		August 18	
	29.79	29.85	29.85	29.38
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.01	†0.01	†0.03	†0.02
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.03	−0.01	†0.06	†0.03
Wind—direction	SE	SE	SE	SE
Wind—miles per hour	17.4	14.3	11.2	13.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	88°7	78°6	76°3	84°7
Humidity %	66	92	97	72
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	5	0	0	5
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIGDED REPORT August 17

	Mean 1923	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.83	†0.01	29.74
Temperature (Min. 73°2) (Fahr.) (Max. 92°9)	83°0	−0°9	80°4
Rainfall (inches)	34.09	0.00	30.83

Vessels Due

Africa Maru, *Hongkong*	Aug. 20
Antilochus, *Kobe*	Aug. 24
Andre Lebon, *Marseilles*	Aug. 21
Aso Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug. 25
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Aug. 20
C. Highlander, *Vancouver*	Aug. 26
Chungking, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
Daiboshi Maru, *Cwangtao*	Aug. 19
Emp. of Asia, *Vancouver*	Aug. 24
Esang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 19
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	Aug. 27
Fooshing, *Hongkong*	Aug. 19
Feiching, *Foochow*	Aug. 23
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Aug. 26
Glenshane, *London*	Aug. 20
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Aug. 19
Hsin Ningshao *Ningpo*	Aug. 19
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Aug. 21
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Aug. 19
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Aug. 25
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Aug. 22
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Aug. 21
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Aug. 24
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Aug. 27
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	Aug. 22
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 25
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 26
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Aug. 27
Loksang, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 20
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 26
Liverpool Maru, *Europe*	Aug. 22
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Aug. 23
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	Aug. 22
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Aug. 23
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	Aug. 19
Pawlet, *Portland*	Aug. 26
Pres. Grant, *Seattle*	Aug. 23
Paris Maru, *Europe*	Aug. 19
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Aug. 24
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	Aug. 20
Sheaf Dart, *Chinwangtao*	Aug. 19
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Aug. 20
Shengking, *Hankow*	Aug. 22
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 22
Suwa Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug. 23
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Aug. 25
Taisang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 23
Tatung, *Hankow*	Aug. 25
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 23
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Aug. 24
Tungshing, *Hongkong*	Aug. 21
Wenchow, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Aug. 24
Wesang, *Antung*	Aug. 19
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug. 27
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Aug. 20
Yungshing, *Ningpo*	Aug. 21

Two Are Executed For Woman's Death

Convicted of the murder of a woman whose body was found in a packing case on a vacant piece of ground in the Harbin Road district a year ago, two Chinese paid the penalty Friday afternoon on the execution ground at the Arsenal. The men were convicted in the Mixed Court after lengthy investigation by the Municipal police. Representatives of the police witnessed the executions.

Steamers Arrived

Aug. 18—Yungshin from Ningpo
Aug. 18—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Aug. 18—Muensterland from Jap.
Aug. 18—Pingyang from Dairen
Aug. 18—Hsinchi from Foochow
Aug. 18—Lycaon from Liverpool
Aug. 18—Yarra from C'tianla
Aug. 18—Hsinchang from H'kong
Aug. 18—Kiangshun from H'kow
Aug. 18—Luenho from Hankow
Aug. 18—Poyang from Hankow
Aug. 18—Tachang M. from H.
Aug. 18—Choshu M. from T'tao
Aug. 18—Peikong from .....
Aug. 18—Tseangtah from H'kow

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Pending the completion of the new Jade Tree Studio buildings on Route Ghisi, a temporary sales room has been opened at 21 Whangpoo Road, near the Astor House, opposite the American Consulate. A varied stock of Chinese novelties and art goods will be carried at this address.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1923

How Art, Tragedy and Jazz Blew Up Mrs. Astor's Pet Love Match

It Jolted the Highborn Youth to Have His Bride Mentioned in the Elwell Murder Tangle, But When She Went in for Bohemia---!!!

Mrs. Vincent Astor, Who Played the Role of Wealthy Match-Maker for her Dear Little Friend, Betty Pierson.

Mrs. Betty Pierson Parsons, Whose Part Divorce From Her Blue-Blooded Husband Set Society's Tongues Tattling.

The Million-Dollar Yacht, Nourmahal, Aboard Which the Pierson-Parsons Romance Began.

PRETTY Mrs. Betty Pierson Parsons, of New York and Newport, has divorced her very blue-blooded husband, Schuyler Livingston Parsons.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, wife of the richest young man in America, is terribly upset thereby, for she made the Pierson-Parsons match.

And society, or that part of it which puts an ear to the ground, is saying the smashup can be traced to one primary and two minor causes—

First, the rude shock to his conservatism which Mr. Parsons, the most aristocratic and reserved of men, received, when his young wife went tearing down to that bizarre Greenwich Village to be one of those "arty" artists—

And second, the two previous shocks Mr. Parsons had withstood when his wife was innocently, but sensationally, named in the investigation of the Elwell mystery, and when his wife's two little sisters, Suzanne and Emily, were dubbed the "shimmy sisters" of the younger "400."

Since the Parsons divorce was one of those secretive Paris affairs where all the evidence was tied up in silence and red tape, society doesn't know exactly what blew up the romance. But, in the absence of stated grounds, society WILL speculate, especially where the objects of speculation are the pair who began their married life with the blessing, not to say the connivance, of such an august leader as Mrs. Vincent Astor.

Mrs. Astor gave a yachting party. That was in the Winter of 1919-20, just after Vincent Astor bought his glittering sea-going pleasure boat, the Nourmahal. The Astors decided to christen their $1,000,000 toy with a cruise to Bermuda, and to invite a few intimate friends to go with them.

Of course one of these had to be Betty Pierson. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, are not rich as riches are counted by the Astors and other multi-millionaires, but Betty is one of Helen Astor's oldest friends, her chum since childhood in New York and at Newport and in Westchester County.

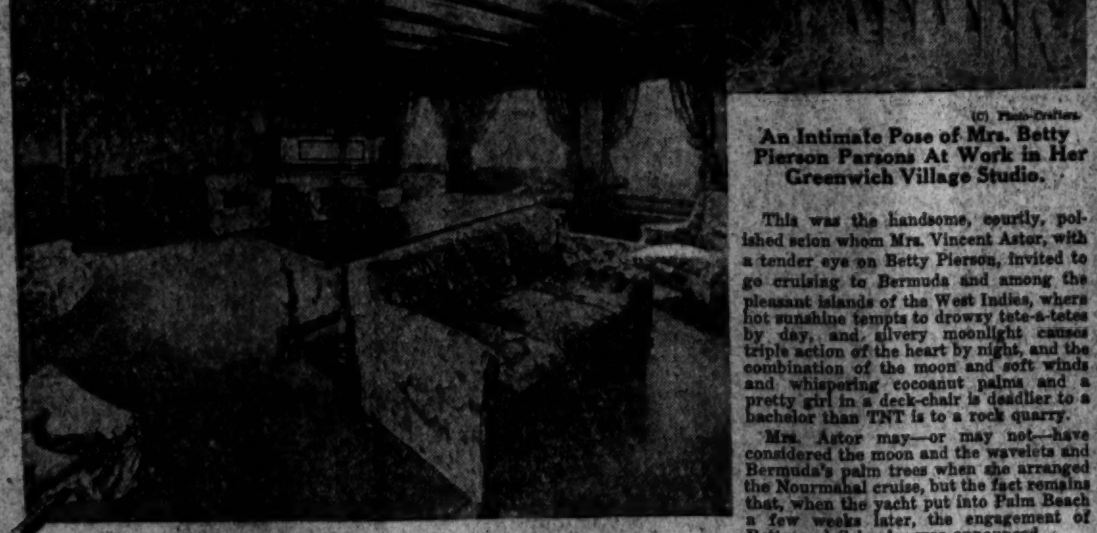
Of course, too, Mrs. Astor was tremendously interested in Betty's future, and, like any young matron happily married herself, she could not resist the match-making inclination. At least, that is the reason gossip gave for the presence on the yachting party, along with Betty Pierson, of Schuylar Livingston Parsons.

Mr. Parsons was not simply a "catch" of the "400," he was a whole netful, so to speak. A wealthy bachelor whose father left an estate of $2,000,000, he was a Harvard man of the class of 1914, he served with the Red Cross in France during the war, he was a member of the elite Knickerbocker and Racquet clubs and of the ultra-exclusive Union League Club.

Most of all, Mr. Parsons represented "family." When the first John Jacob Astor was peddling furs about the streets of old New York, and long before old Cornelius Vanderbilt won his courtesy title of "commodore" by steering a ferry-boat between Staten Island and the Battery, the Livingstons and the Schuylers were English and Dutch gentry who would have scorned to mingle on terms of equality with a fur peddler or a steam-boat captain.

Imagine, for example, Mr. Parsons' grandfather, as officer in the British navy, hobnobbing with a lowly ferry-boat owner when he first settled in America! Or Mr. Parsons' mother's grandfather, Robert Livingston, asking an Astor of his day to dinner! Why, Robert Livingston was helping to draw up the Declaration of Independence and was serving as United States minister to France when the Astor fortune was still in its beginnings!

Though Schuyler Livingston Parsons did not have the reputation of a snob, the glamor of his lineage hung about him. His father had been a sportsman, a director of the Jockey Club and a power among the conservatives and the aristocrats of the turf. But Schuyler Parsons sold his father's fine stable of horses after the latter's death and lived easily and exclusively, much as his blue-blooded English forebears did a century before.



(C) Photo-Crafters.

An Intimate Pose of Mrs. Betty Pierson Parsons At Work in Her Greenwich Village Studio.

This was the handsome, courtly, polished scion whom Mrs. Vincent Astor, with a tender eye on Betty Pierson, invited to go cruising to Bermuda and among the pleasant islands of the West Indies, where hot sunshine tempts to drowsy tete-a-tetes by day, and silvery moonlight causes triple action of the heart by night, and the combination of the moon and soft winds and whispering cocoanut palms and a pretty girl in a deck-chair is deadlier to a bachelor than TNT is to a rock quarry.

Mrs. Astor may—or may not—have considered the moon and the wavelets and Bermuda's palm trees when she arranged the Nourmahal cruise, but the fact remains that, when the yacht put into Palm Beach a few weeks later, the engagement of Betty and Schuyler was announced.

The wedding took place on May 8, 1920, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York city, and society turned out by regiments in its best bib and tucker to shower rice and good wishes on the "little Pierson girl" and the son of one of the oldest of Father Knickerbocker's "first families."

They sailed away to Europe, and Mrs. Vincent Astor smiled and smiled, and society turned its attention to spicier matters until nearly three years passed and—bang!—cables from Paris carried the news that pretty Mrs. Parsons had a divorce.

"Dear! dear!" tut-tutted the erstwhile well-wishers. "Whatever can have happened? They were such a charming pair! And Mrs. Astor—!"

Curiosity was difficult to satisfy. Mrs. Parsons, it appeared, had secured her divorce in the most popular Paris way, which is practically curiosity-proof. That is, the wife establishes residence, she informs the court her husband refuses to live with her, the court serves him with notice that he must reassume the marital relation. If he has not complied with this demand in ninety days the divorce becomes automatic.

Society, learning that this had been the course of procedure in the Parsons case, poo-poohed several poo-poohs. "Mere formalities!" scoffed the wiseacres. "What is the real story?" And then and there began the speculation on the subject of tragedy, bohemia and jazz.

Somebody recalled that, at the peak of excitement over the murder of Joseph B. Elwell, society dilettante, bridge expert and turfman, when the authorities were running down every possible clue to the crime, Elwell's housekeeper, Mrs. Annie Kane, made an affidavit that the dead man knew, among other young women in society, Miss Betty Pierson.

The statement—a sensation at the time—was cabled abroad. The Paris correspondents descended in a body on Deauville, where Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, newlyweds, were stopping. Parsons flew into a rage with the newspapermen, his wife wept, both issued a statement that Mrs. Parsons had had the barest speaking acquaintance with Elwell, and any insinuations that they were friends were "perfectly ridiculous."

"Of course," agreed the gossips, harking back to this episode in their chatter over the divorce, "the insinuations were ridiculous! But what an annoying thing to happen to a man on his honeymoon—his wife involved, no matter how innocently, in the murder scandal of two continents! Schuyler Parsons' impeccable ancestors must have writhed in their graves! Wonder if Schuyler didn't writhe a bit himself?"

Other gossips recalled an occasion when Mr. Parsons did writhe, though in a very well-bred manner, in public. It was at a dance, the sub-deb set was much in evidence, and among the most-in-evidence sub-debbers were two pretty flappers who danced, as the slang phrase goes, "like streaks." They just made to shimmy, though a thousand chaperones fainted!

Miss Suzanne Pierson, Sister of Mrs. Parsons. Her "Shimmy" Shocked Her Conservative Brother-in-Law.

And somebody, snickering on the sidelines, repeated the nickname society had given them—the "shimmy sisters." Observers say that one who heard it registered an expression of deep pain. He was Schuyler Livingston Parsons, and the "shimmy sisters" were his sisters-in-law, Suzanne and Emily Pierson.

The shock this nickname gave to the descendant of Revolutionary statesmen and soldiers probably was not relieved when Suzanne—or "Suki," as her chums called her—did her shimmy dance in public at society's production of "What Next?" at the Princess Theatre.

But, if the ruffled Mr. Parsons had been annoyed before, he simply was outraged (say the gossips), when his young wife wafted from Fifth avenue to Sheridan Square and began to study sculpture among the atties and batiks of Greenwich Village. Art might be all very well for some people, but not for the wife of the scion of Schuylers and Livingstons—not Greenwich Village art!

It was soon after this that Mrs. Parsons sailed away, without her husband, for Italy—to study sculpture abroad, she said but also, as it turned out, to arrange the divorce. And—

"Of course," run the whispers, "Greenwich Village may not have any more to do with it than the shimmy or the Elwell case. After all, we may be wrong. Only one thing is certain—Mrs. Astor may know how to make a love match, but it takes more than yachts and moonshine to keep even an Astor-made match from flickering out!"

Schuyler Livingston Parsons, Scion of Three Famous New York Families.

The Palatial Lounge Room of Vincent Astor's Yacht, the Nourmahal.

Rainbow Bathing Costumes

COLOR in its most dazzling hues marks the bathing costumes of the current Summer. Never before has such a wealth of design been used on those suits which we once considered merely practical apparel for surf bathing. Embroidery, silk stitchery, exquisite shades of silks combined in two-toned effects and accessories which harmonize gracefully with the costume itself; these are but a few of the details that make the bathing costumes of the 1923 season notable.

EACH year we look forward to those interesting bits of sports apparel known as bathing costumes. We knew, early in the season, that the accessories would be elaborated with color, but we scarcely expected the seaside horizon to be a veritable cloud of blues, violets, reds and greens, vying, it would seem, with Nature's own beauty.

The large illustration today shows a silk bathing costume, embellished with interesting embroidered parrots. The slippers ally themselves in design with the cap, and there is colorful plumage on the parasol which offers a picturesque note as well as a protection from the sun.

Wrapped in a waterproof velvet cape, one may lounge about the beach for hours without fear of sunburn. This novelty bathing accessory is lined throughout with rubberized silk, and it can be slipped over the bathing costume when one emerges from the surf. The Japanese parasol, which is an acknowledged part of the seashore costume this season, displays a wealth of color possibility to complete the scheme of one's attire.

Those exquisite printed silks, which began their career of popularity as street costumes in the late Spring, have been adapted to the bathing models. Their backgrounds must be of the finest silk to withstand the salt spray and still retain the color. Some of the silks have a batik effect to which an uneven tint adds beauty.

The printed silk costume shown today combines beauty with practicability and completes its design in a long, graceful cape, which swings from the shoulders. It, too, is of the printed silk, boasting ribbon rosettes for trimming and attaining a graceful affiliation with the costume scheme by repeating this trimming at the cap.

The girl who indulges in the more strenuous sports of the surf will prefer the simpler model of embroidered wool with its one-piece suit beneath. With this sort of costume one wears a rubberized cape of sports design in keeping with the simple severity of the suit itself. Rubber flowers trim the waterproof cap. No hosiery is worn with this swimming suit, but light shoes are used for walking about the sandy beach.

Almost like the dainty Japanese coats which we wear in the boudoir is the silk suit with its matching pantalettes. Two tones are admirably adapted to this design, the hem and yoke being stitched to the tunic with a silk crochet. A rubber ruffle of a dazzling shade gives softness to the features and offers protection to the eyes.

The new type of French doll, shown herewith, is nowadays much in evidence at the shore.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Brown is especially becoming to American women. To the European visiting America or observing American women in Europe it seems as if there were a great many women of the type that can be classed neither as blondes nor brunettes—women with blue or gray or gray-brown eyes, brown hair and fair skins—vivid-looking women, though they do not possess especially vivid coloring. And to these women brown is almost always becoming.

The French woman finds black more becoming, and the aristocratic English woman can wear the grays and beige tones better because she is usually fairer. Even if her hair is dark her skin is lighter and her eyes are lighter.

The very dark brunette and the very fair blonde seldom look well in brown, nor does the woman with a sallow skin—no matter what her coloring. We Americans may frequently be pale, but far less often sallow than women of continental Europe.

So whether the fashion of brown frocks was revived in France or America, American women reap the benefit.

Brown is one of the colors whose becomingness seems to remain constant at all hours of the day. If it is becoming to you in broad daylight it is becoming in the twilight, and becoming again under artificial lights in the evening.

For warm weather purposes, however, brown will be chosen less often for day-time frocks than for evening frocks—for the simple reason that brown looks hot in the sunlight.

One brown informal evening frock is an excellent addition to any woman's summer wardrobe. There are so many occasions when the frock that is not very conspicuous and not easily soiled is more desirable than any other sort. The sketch shows a well chosen frock of this description. It is of chiffon and lace, over crepe de chine. A fact that the sketch does not show—and a very important one—is that the shades of brown in lace, chiffon and crepe de chine match almost perfectly, and this is as important with brown as it is with gray. Nothing swears so at a tone of gray as another tone of gray. Nothing makes your brown frock look cheaper than to have the browns of the different fabrics used just miss matching.

Wash blouse trimmed with hem-stitching.

Brown chiffon and lace frock.

Flowing, drooping, dripping, billowing sleeves are charming and smart—but say what you will they do get in one's tea cup now and then and one grows very tired of having a vigilant husband or friend or grown daughter or mother-in-law always breaking into one's best conversation with:

"Pardon me, dear, but your sleeve—no, it didn't get in your tea cup, but I thought it was going to."

Or: "Let me pass the sugar—you'll never be able to get it with those sleeves. They are very smart, of course."

Or: "There you go. I knew you would. Why on earth women have to wear sleeves like that—especially at tea time."

Seemingly one has to take one's choice between very abbreviated sleeves, sleeves so abbreviated that they do not exist at all, or sleeves that trail and drag and need constant attention.

The long flowing sleeves that women wore in the twelfth century looked even more fantastic than our own but, as a matter of fact they did not interfere with one's hands so much as many of the sleeves of today, for they were made with slits through which the hands could protrude, and the length of the sleeve could be pushed back out of harm's way. Sometimes the end of the sleeve was so long that it would have trailed on the ground when the wearer walked had it not been the fashion to tie it in a knot by way of taking the necessary reef.

Washable blouses have for the most part been made with the very short sleeve this season. There are disadvantages in this fashion for the woman with not very attractive arms, but decided advantages when it comes to buying blouses ready made. Usually one of the earmarks of the made-to-order blouse consists in perfectly lengthened sleeves—and one of the earmarks of the blouse bought on the spur of the moment and worn without alteration is that the sleeves are usually too short or too long. You will find that the woman with very long or very short arms usually favors the short sleeve.

Here and there among the washable blouses are long sleeves. They will probably become more and more favored by discriminating women as the season advances.

The sketch shows you one such—made of fine linen trimmed with hemstitching and tied at the side with a bow of the linen.

Flowers, fruits, vegetables, leaves and bark of trees, sea shells, plumage of birds and the hues of stones and minerals give the colors that seem to be most favored this summer.

To be sure we still read in the dressmakers' descriptions of the clothes they have made of Veronese green, Egyptian blue, the color called Ophelia, blue roy, and there is still reference to Lancin green and sometimes Irish green or Sien Finn green derived from the flag of Erin, and bottle or billiard table green is spoken of as a probable favorite for autumn.

But the colors that have gained and held enormous favor within the last season or so have seemingly been taken more directly from nature—jade, the color of the stone most admired in China, periwinkle, named for the lining of a small shell, capucine—nothing more nor less than the common garden variety of nasturtiums—and fuchsia represent ranges of colors about which the milliners have talked most at different times within the the past few years. Oronge and lemon and citron well represent the citrus family of fruit though some one has yet to teach us to wear grapefruit color.

Just glance over the descriptions of frocks as you see them described in any French or American fashion periodical and what do you find? A dozen names from nature to one of other sorts. There is rust to represent the mineral kingdom and turquoise. Feathered species are represented by this—a shade of pink that has become very well liked. Tortoise shell and gris-taupe—or gray mole—and salmon show they do not show favoritism to birds. Among fruits there is cherry citron and orange.

Nature's greens are represented by almond and tilleul of Nattes. And "Maryland" and "Havana" are names given to the brown that resembles leaf tobacco. Jeune pousse, or young shoot, is the lovely soft yellow green of early spring vegetation. All these you may find mentioned on a few pages of a fashion magazine—as compared to only two colors in the same space that are not derived direct from nature—brick and Empire green.

Mlle. Madeleine of Paris, it is reported, has gone in for the study of fruit—especially of peaches, not as a horticulturist, but in the quest of interesting and beautiful colors for fabrics. She is much interested in certain new yellowish pinks taken from the peach. Fabric makers are no longer content to match up their fabrics with samples on a color card. If they want to get a real peach color they study the peaches, and if they want to dye fabric strawberry color they go buy a quart of the fruit.

Clear bright fruit or flower colors are much admired by smart women for the simple plaited frocks they like so much for morning. The sketch shows crepe de chine in a rich orange color—the color of California oranges, not the paler Florida fruit.

Morning frock of yellow crepe de chine.

Good Appetisers Fo Dinner

SARDINE APPETISER

Place one pimento on each plate and on top of it two sardines. Add one shred of green pepper and a thin slice of lemon, and sprinkle lightly with chopped parsley.

TOMATO CANAPES

This calls for six slices of bread and enough tomato to make six slices. Two will do. Trim the bread and toast and spread with cream cheese and set over each a slice of tomato. Season with salt and pepper and garnish each around the edge of the toast with mayonnaise, and add to each plate a ball made of cream cheese rolled in chopped parsley.

PEANUT BUTTER CANAPES

For six portions have ready six trimmed pieces of bread. Toast them and spread sparingly with peanut butter. Have ready strips of green and red sweet peppers. If red peppers cannot be secured, use thin slices of pimentos. Place these strips of peppers alternately on the toast and then garnish with thick mayonnaise dressing or cream cheese beaten up with a little cream or top milk.

ANCHOVY CANAPES

Cut white bread in slices a quarter of an inch thick, cut in circles with a biscuit cutter, dip in melted butter and toast quickly. Sprinkle each slice lightly with salt and a very little cayenne pepper. Spread with anchovy paste, and sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice.

SHRIMP CANAPES

Pound a quarter of a pint of picked shrimps with 1 oz. of butter and ½ oz. of anchovy paste, season with pepper. Fry some rounds of white or brown bread in butter or margarine, drain and cool. Spread one side of each croute thickly with the preparation. Place a whole shrimp in the center of each, garnish with parsley, and serve cold.

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

A Brooklyn lady who is young
and pretty
Asserts that every husband is a
joke;
No doubt she thought her definition witty,
Perhaps she was derisive when
she spoke,
But, whatever she intended,
Her remark must be amended;
Considered as a wheeze it's
rather flat,
There are combs that hold no
honey,
But a joke is something funny,
And the ordinary hubby isn't
that!

He is coaxed to take his turn before the altar
When he'd rather take a licking, if he might;
He trembles while they buckle on the halter,
A blundering and pitiable sight.
And when that act is finished,
With his self-esteem diminished,
He is taken from his mother and his friends;
All his former predilections
Must be dropped, in bulk or sections,
And his joy in doing what he pleases ends.

He must cease at once to have an eye for beauty,
He's a piker if he fails to make a strike;
When a man is married it becomes his duty
To like the things she thinks he ought to like;
He's a martyr, but what of it?
Husbands mostly seem to love it.
For I've noticed, having watched my fellow men,
That, however they have blundered,
When the ties that irked are sundered
They try it over, nine times out of ten.

No, a husband isn't any laughing matter;
To say that he's a joke is hardly fair;
Few things are handed to him on a platter;
He must suffer and pretend he doesn't care;
He must love her and protect her,
With no reason to expect her
To believe that he is truthful when he lies;
Little slips sometimes undo him
But you've got to hand it to him
For his genius for inventing alibis.

COOKERY TERMS

Au Bleu.—Term used for fish stewed in wine.

Au Maigre.—A French term used for dishes prepared without meat.

Au Gratin.—This applies to anything served in sauce with cheese, browned in the oven (or under a salamander) and served in the dish in which it is baked.

A la broche.—Roasted on a skewer or spit.

Baba.—A very light yeast cake.

Bain marie.—A water bath by means of which sauces, etc., can be kept at nearly boiling point without burning. The smaller saucepans are placed in a larger pan of boiling water, this being put over heat to keep the water boiling.

Bisque.—A soup made from shell-fish.

Beignets.—Fritters.

Boudins.—Small sausage-like shapes of very delicate forcemeat fried or poached.

Bouchees.—Tiny patties made of puff paste (mouthfuls).

Brioche.—A light yeast cake, hot or cold, eaten with jam and fruit.

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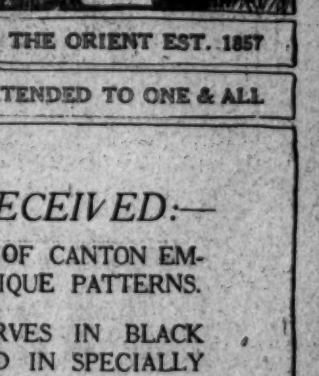

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, AUGUST 19, 1923

Henry Ford's Industrial Policies

Motor Manufacturer's Own Story — Adequate Wage Theory—Better Industrial Processes—How The Shops Are Run—Time-Saving A Vital Consideration—Mudding Government Methods

Henry Ford has demonstrated that he is one of the great industrial managers of the world. He has built up a wonderful business, by highly efficient methods, with the result that he has achieved the lowest costs in the industry while paying the highest wage rates. The public which buys his product is served at low prices, the workmen in his employ are exceptionally well paid, and yet the Ford Company has realised profits far beyond any other ever approached in the history of industry in this or any other country.

When Mr. Ford describes the methods by which these results have been accomplished, his statement should command the attention of employers, wage-earners and the public alike. He is writing of matters about which he is perfectly familiar, and upon which, he is an unquestioned authority. Furthermore, what he says is of great importance because it is applicable generally, and points the way to the elimination of much strife and ill-will from industry, on the basis of greater productivity and better conditions for all. Moreover, it throws a flood of light upon the much discussed subjects of profits, demonstrating that large aggregate profits may be realised from low prices.

AN INDUSTRIAL ROMANCE

Mr. Ford, in collaboration with Mr. Samuel Crowther, has recently prepared and published the story of the development of the great Ford industry, and it makes very interesting reading. While the language may be largely that of the collaborator, the industrial theories and the account of Ford policies are undoubtedly Mr. Ford's. He tells of the experiment of fixing wages well above the market rate, in the following paragraph:

In 1914, when the five-dollar day went into effect, we had 14,000 employees and it had been necessary to hire at the rate of about 52,000 a year in order to keep a constant force of 14,000. In 1915 we had to hire only 6,508 men and the majority of these new men were taken on because of the growth of the business. With the old turnover of labor and our present force we should have to hire at the rate of nearly 200,000 men a year—which would be pretty nearly an impossible proposition. Even with the minimum of instruction that is required to master almost any job in our place, we cannot take on a new staff each morning, or each week, or each month; for, although a man may qualify for acceptable work at an acceptable rate of speed within two or three days, he will be able to do more after a year's experience than he did at the beginning. The matter of labor turnover has not since bothered us; it is rather hard to give exact figures because when we are not running to capacity, we rotate some of the men in order to distribute the work among the greatest number. This makes it hard to distinguish between the voluntary and involuntary exits. Today we keep no figures; we now think of little of our turnover that we do not bother to keep records. As far as we know the turnover is somewhere between 3 percent and 6 percent a month.

He discusses the question of a "living wage" as follows:—When can a wage be considered adequate? How much of a living is reasonably to be expected from work? Have you ever considered what a wage does or ought to do? To say that it should pay the cost of living is to say almost nothing. The cost of living depends largely upon the efficiency of production and transportation; and the efficiency of these is the sum of the efficiencies of the management and the workers. Good work, well managed, ought to result in high wages and low living costs. If we attempt to regulate wages on living costs, we get nowhere. The cost of living is a result and we cannot expect to keep a result constant if we keep altering the factors which produce the result. When we try to regulate wages according to the cost of living, we are imitating a dog chasing his tail. And, anyhow, who is competent to say just what kind of living we shall base the costs on? Let us broaden our view and see what a wage is to the workmen—and what it ought to be.

KARL MARX ANSWERED

He discusses the objections that are sometimes raised to machinery, highly organised industry and the sub-division of labor, as follows. Evidently he does not believe either in the equality of all men from a productive standpoint or that the more capable ones make life harder for the less capable ones. On the contrary, he believes that organised industry, which places every one where he can be most useful, with the resulting large production, is beneficial to all:

It is self-evident that a majority of the people in the world are not mentally—even if they are physically—capable of making a good living. That is, they are not capable of furnishing with their own hands a sufficient quantity of the goods which this world needs to be able to exchange their unaided product for the goods which they need. I have heard it said, in fact I believe it is quite a current thought, that we have taken skill out of work. We have not. We have put in skill. We have put a higher skill into planning, management, and tool-building, and the results of that skill are enjoyed by the man who is not skilled.

That is a very effective answer to the Karl Marx doctrine that manual labor of itself creates all wealth. Mr. Ford goes on at this point, as follows:

We have to recognise the unevenness in human mental equipments. If every job in our place required skill the place would never have existed. Sufficiently skilled men to the number needed could not have been trained in a hundred years. A million men working by hand could not even approximate our present daily output. No one could manage a million men. But more important than that, the product of the unaided hand of those million men could not be sold at a price in consonance with buying power. And even if it were possible to imagine such an aggregation and imagine its management and correlation, just think of the area that it would have to occupy! How many men could possibly be paid more than ten or twenty cents a day—for of course it is not the employer who pays wages. He only handles the money. It is the product that pays the wages and it is the management that arranges the production so that the product may pay the wages.

JUST SOON LEARNED

The more economical methods of production did not begin all at once. They began gradually—just as we began gradually to make our own parts. "Model T" was the first motor that we made ourselves. The great economies began in assembling and then extended to other sections so that, while today we have skilled mechanics in plenty, they do not produce automobiles—they make it easy for others to produce them. Our skilled men are the tool makers, the experimental workmen, the machinists, and the pattern makers. They are as good as any men in the world—so good, indeed, that they should not be wasted in doing that which the machines they contrive can do better. The rank and file of men who come to us are unskilled; they learn their jobs within a few hours or a few days. If they do not learn within that time they will never be of any use to us. These men are, many of them, foreigners, and all that is required before they are taken on is that they should be potentially able to do enough work to pay the overhead charges on the floor space they occupy. They do not have to be able-bodied men. We have jobs that require great physical strength—although they are rapidly lessening; we have other jobs that require no strength whatsoever—jobs which, as far as strength is concerned, might be attended to by a child of three.

A PARABLE

The value of modern, highly-equipped industry is summed up as follows:

We were, almost overnight it seems in great production. How did all this come about?

Simply through the application of an inevitable principle. By the application of intelligently directed power and machinery. In a little dark shop on a side street an old man had labored for years, making axe handles. Out of seasoned hickory he fashioned them, with the help of a draw shave, a chisel, and a supply of sandpaper. Carefully was each handle weighed and balanced. No two of them were alike. The curve must exactly fit the hand and must conform to the grain of the wood. From dawn until dark the old man labored. His average product was eight handles a week, for which he received a dollar and a half each. And often some of these were unsaleable—because the balance was not true.

Today you can buy a better axe handle, made by machinery, for a few cents. And you need not worry about the balance. They are all alike—and every one is perfect. Modern methods applied in a big way have not only brought the cost of axe handles down to a fraction of their former cost—but they have immensely improved the product.

Answering the question, what would become of all the workers if the labor-saving methods which he advocates were applied everywhere, he says:

The question is entirely reasonable, but it is a little curious that it should be asked. For when were men ever really put out of work by the bettering of industrial processes? No, every time you can so arrange that one man will do the work of two, you so add to the wealth of the country that there will be a new and better job for the man who is displaced. If whole industries changed overnight then disposing of the surplus men would be a problem, but these changes do not occur as rapidly as that. They come gradually. In our own experience a new place always opens for a man as soon as better processes have taken his old job. And what happens in my shops happens everywhere in industry. There are many times more men today employed in the steel industries than there were in the days when every operation was by hand. It has to be so. It always is so and always will be so. And if any man cannot see it, it is because he will not look beyond his own nose.

The case for labor-saving machinery, or machinery which makes labor more productive, never has been stated more effectively than that.

FORD SECRETS

Describing the process by which the present methods of production were developed in the Ford works, he says:

A Ford car contains about five thousand parts—that is, counting screws, nuts, and all. Some of the parts are fairly bulky and others are almost the size of watch parts. In our first assembling we simply started to put a car together at a spot on the floor and workmen brought to it the parts as they were needed in exactly the same way that one builds a house. When we started to make parts it was natural to create a single department of the factory to make that part, but usually one workman performs all of the operations necessary on a small part. The rapid press of production made it necessary to devise plans of production that would avoid having the workers falling over one another. The undirected worker spends more of his time walking about for materials and tools than he does in working; he gets small pay because pedestrianism is not a highly paid line.

The first step forward in assembly came when we began taking the work to the men instead of the men to the work. We now have two general principles in all operations—that a man shall never have to take more than one step, if possibly it can be avoided, and that no man need ever stoop over.

He says of the practice of assembling the car upon a moving trolley line:: I believe that this was the first moving line ever installed. The idea came in a general way from the overhead trolley that the Chicago packers use in dressing beef. We had previously assembled the fly wheel magneto in the usual method. With one workman doing a complete job he could turn out from thirty-five to forty pieces in a nine-hour day, or about twenty minutes to an assembly. What he did alone was then spread into twenty-nine operations; that cut down the assembly time to thirteen minutes, ten seconds. Then we raised the height of the line eight inches—this was in 1914—and cut the time to seven minutes. Further experimenting with the speed that the work should move to cut the time down to five minutes. In short, the result is this: by the aid of scientific study one man is now able to do somewhat more than four did only a comparatively few years ago. That line established the efficiency of the method and we now use it everywhere.

HOW IT IS DONE

The assembling of the motor, formerly done by one man, is now divided into eighty-four operations—those men do the work that three times their number formerly did. In a short time we tried out the plan on the chassis.

About the best we had done in stationary chassis assembling was an average of twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes per chassis. We tried the experiment of drawing the chassis with a rope and windlass down a line two hundred fifty feet long. Six assemblers traveled with the chassis and picked up the parts from piles placed along the line. This rough experiment reduced the time to five hours fifty minutes per chassis. In the early part of 1914 we elevated the assembly line. We had adopted the policy of "man-high" work; we had one line twenty-six and three-quarter inches and another twenty-four and one-half inches from the floor—to suit squads of different heights. The waist-high arrangement and a further subdivision of work so that each man had fewer movements cut down the labor time per chassis to one hour and thirty-three

(Continued on Page 5)

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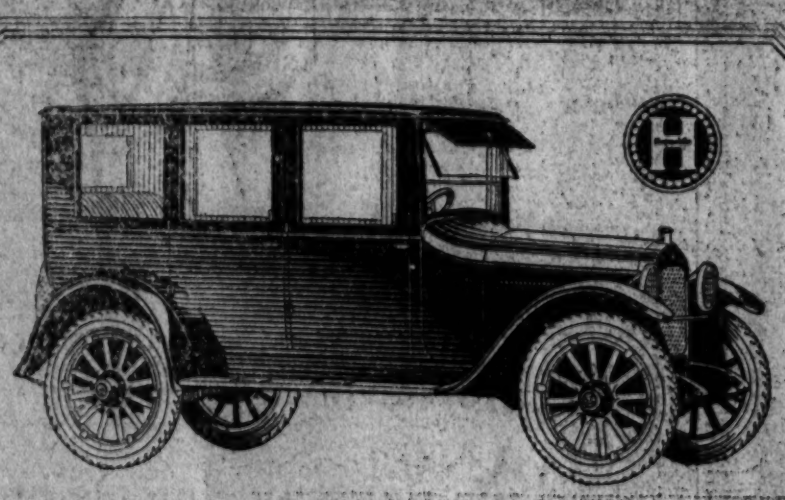

Hupmobile J-9

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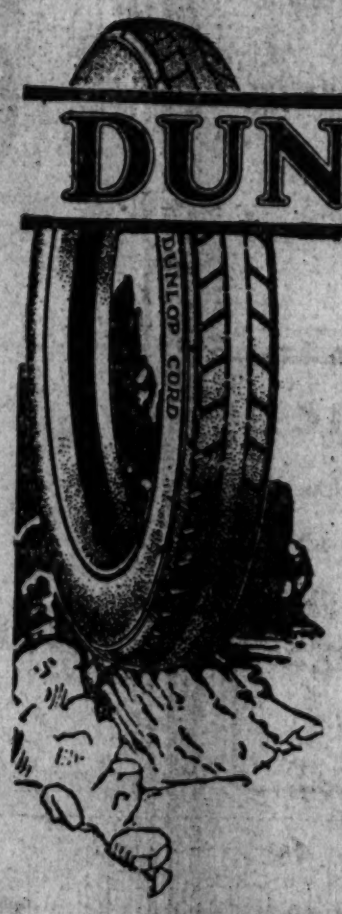

DUNLOP

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Henry Ford's Industrial Policies

(Continued from Page 4)

minutes. Only the chassis was then assembled in the line.

It must not be imagined, however, that all this worked out as quickly as it sounds. The speed of the moving work had to be carefully tried out; in the flywheel magneto we first had a speed of sixty inches per minute. That was too fast. Then we tried eighteen inches per minutes. That was too slow. Finally we settled on forty-four inches per minute. The idea is that a man must not be hurried in his work, he must have every second necessary but not a single unnecessary second. We have worked out speeds for each assembly, for the success of the chassis assembly caused us gradually to overhaul our entire method of manufacturing and to put all assembling in mechanically driven lines. The chassis assembling line, for instance, goes at a pace of six feet per minute; the front axle assembly goes at one hundred eighty-nine inches per minute. In the chassis assembling are forty-five separate operations or stations. The first men fasten four mudguard brackets to the chassis frame; the motor arrives on the tenth operation and so on in detail. Some men do only one or two small operations, others do more. The man who places a part does not fasten it—the part may not be fully in place until after several operations. The man who puts in a bolt does not put on the nut; the man who puts on the nut does not tighten it. On operation number thirty-four the budding motor gets its gasoline it has previously received lubrication; on operation number forty-four the radiator is filled with water, and on operation number forty-five the car drives out onto John R. Street.

WALKING WASTED TIME

Take the development of the pistonrod assembly. Even under the old plan, this operation took only three minutes and did not seem to be one to bother about. There were two benches and twenty-eight men in all; they assembled one hundred and seventy-five pistons and rods in a nine-hour day—which means just five seconds over three minutes each. There was no inspection, and many of the piston and rod assemblies came back from the motor assembling line as defective. It is a very simple operation. The workman pushed the pin out of the piston, oiled the pin, slipped the rod in place, put the pin through the rod and and piston, tightened one screw, and opened another screw. That was the whole operation. The foreman, examining the operation, could not discover why it should take as much as three minutes. He analysed the motions with a stop-watch. He found that four hours out of a nine-hour day were spent in walking. The assembler did not go off anywhere, but he had to shift his feet to gather in his materials and to push away his finished piece. In the whole task, each man performed six operations. The foreman devised a new plan: he split the operation into three divisions, put a slide on the bench and three men on each side of it, and an inspector at the end. Instead of one man performing the whole operation one man then performed only one-third of the operation—he performed only as much as he could do without shifting his feet. They cut down the squad from twenty-eight to fourteen men. The former record for twenty-eight men was one hundred seventy-five assemblies a day. Now seven men turn out twenty-six hundred assemblies in eight hours. It is not necessary to calculate the savings there!

Dividing and subdividing operations, keeping the work in motion—those are the keynotes of production. But also parts are designed so that they can be most easily made. And the saving? Although the comparison is not quite fair, it is startling. If at our present rate of production we employed the same number of men per car that we did when we began in 1903—and those men were only for assembly—we should today require a force by more than two hundred thousand. We have less than fifty thousand men on automobile production at our highest point of around four thousand cars a day!

The above description is so vivid that it enables the reader clearly to understand the system of experimental time-studies over which there has been a great deal of contention. This idea of time-studies, made for the purpose of determining the simplest and easiest motions by which a given task can be performed, did not originate in the Ford shops. It is identified with an engineer, who developed and the name of Frederic C. Taylor, introduced it successfully into many shops. To mention this does not derogate from the credit due Mr. Ford, who unquestionably has applied the system with much originality and wonderful success. It was introduced ten years or so ago into shops operated by the United States Government, but was condemned by the labor organisations, who appealed successfully to Congress to have the system suppressed. Each year for many years, the appropriation act carrying the funds for the support of the military establishment of the United States has carried the following paragraph:

That no part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be have with a stop watch, or other time-measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plan.

CHAIRMAN MADDEN'S FIGHT

That paragraph tells the difference between the Ford management of industry and governmental management. Nor does the case of the arsenals stand by itself. It is typical of the government industries. In presenting the bill carrying the appropriation for the support of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on December 7, 1922, Congressman Madden, of Illinois, Chairman of Committee, pleading for authority to introduce more power presses in the establishment, in place of old-fashioned hand presses, said in part:

For nearly 40 years the utilisation of the most improved type of machinery in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been a disputed and contested question. The legislation on the subject for the most part has been a restriction upon the most efficient administration of the plant. As early as 1886 there appeared a limitation on the appropriation to the effect that no part of the sum should be used for the purchase or operation of any new improved plate-printing presses. . . The sole question in what the committee proposes, stripped of all other considerations, is whether or not the House is willing to place the Bureau of Engraving and Printing upon a basis that will permit it to operate at an annual cost of anywhere from $900,000 to $1,000,000 less than it is now costing.

In 1917, after the outbreak of the war, when it was seen that the war work of the Government could not be turned out with part modern and part antiquated equipment, a law was enacted authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to utilise whatever printing presses or power presses he might desire, so long as he was able to retain in the service the same number of qualified plate printers as were engaged in the work. That is to say, it did not make any difference how much modern machinery you put in, you could not put any man out. This authority was for the period of the war with Germany.

In 1919 this authority was extended during the period of the emergency growing out of the war with Germany, with the same stipulation that in the utilisation of power presses and the adoption of any improved style of printing the Secretary of the Treasury must be governed by the restriction that he must still retain the same number of permanent plate printers. So today we are brought face to face with the situation where the bureau is unable to proceed any further with the installation of power presses. The emergency has come to an end, and the Treasury Department will be forced to operate under the provisions of 1912, which is a permanent law. There are in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the present time 242 power presses and 246 hand presses. A power press can produce from three to four times more work in a day than a hand press.

It is gratifying to be able to say that Chairman Madden was sustained in this plucky fight and that after a contest of forty years, modern printing machinery may be installed in the government plants without restriction. But why not have additional methods in the arsenals as well?

The tendency of governmental methods to become stereotyped and unprogressive was illustrated by what happened to the railroads when they passed under government control. Piece work was abandoned in the shops and labor was sharply classified, with the result that labor costs were heavily increased. One of the most familiar illustrations of the strict classification of labor is that which relates to the task of changing a nozzle tip on the front end of a locomotive. Formerly one man did it readily. Under the shop craft rules introduced under government it became necessary:

1.—To call a boilermaker and his helper to open the door.
2.—To call a pipeman and his helper to remove the blower pipe, because that is pipeman's work;
3.—To call a machinist and his helper to remove the tip, because that is machinists work.

Of course this is all wrong, but it is only what the labor organisations have done in many other instances, both in government operations and outside, where they have had the power to make rules. It must not be supposed that such rules are adopted in sheer wantonness; they are adopted in the mistaken belief that they are beneficial to the union members, and upon the theory that if all wage earners are organised and follow the same policy the condition of all will be improved. One only has to read Mr. Ford's analysis to see the fallacy of all such reasoning, and its deadening effect upon industrial progress. So long as organised labor countenances such policies, it is preposterous to think of government operation of the railroads.

There is nothing to be gained by mere recrimination between employers and wageworkers; plenty of examples of a want of public spirit can be cited on both sides. Ignorance of mutual interests is mainly responsible. The important truth is that a greater prosperity for business and higher pay than the wage-workers have ever thought of demanding would be possible if efforts to fleecing the other by both sides would but give their industry

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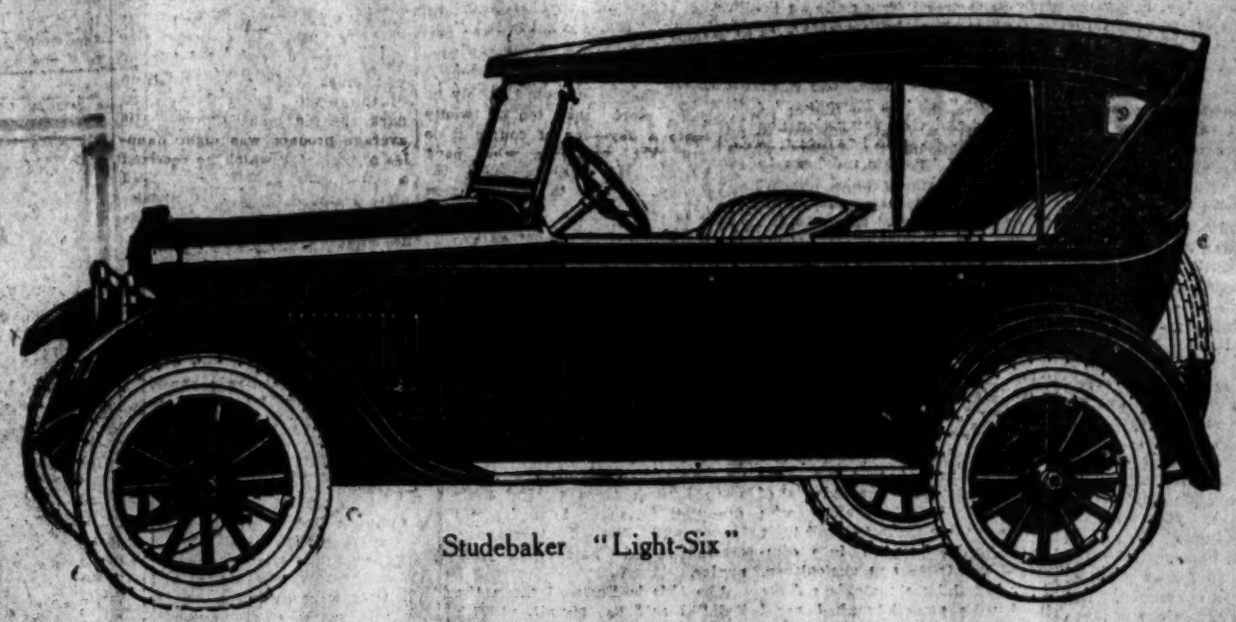

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Motoring Adventures In Mid Pacific

BY JOHN ANSON FORD

Westward the course of the motorist's empire takes its way. However, not so long ago the fingers of the steering wheel momentarily brought their cars to a stop on the placid shores of the Pacific and said disconsolately: "Thus far can we go and no further."

Greatest of mistakes! Out there in the mid-Pacific a motorist's paradise awaits you. Nor need you be disconcerted by the expanse of water which separates you from it. The steamship companies, ever alert to the needs of their patrons, are taking scores of motor cars of all sizes to that magnificent Alpha-land, which in unromantic language is called Hawaii, alias Sandwich Islands. The majority of these cars are coming from Pacific coast ports, but many more are brought direct by from the Atlantic seaboard via that matchless American achievement, the Panama Canal. When one considers the low cost, the encouragement to motor in this marvelous American island territory is all the more alluring. An average five-passenger touring car can be carried from Los Angeles to Honolulu for only $65.

It was on a wonderful January day that I landed in Honolulu. The tropical sky was clear and the air as balmy as an Illinois May. Accordingly I lost no time in getting under way with my Hupmobile. Having ascertained the best source of information for travelers I started down Fort street and drew up in front of an office which looked for all the world like a bit of New York or Washington in summer time. "Hawaii Tourist Bureau" said gold letters on the plate-glass window. Within were stenographers in summer frocks, and dark-trousered gentlemen whose business pep did not interfere with their courtesy. Over all presided one George Armitage.

It is entirely proper to mention Armitage by name for "Armitage" is a household word in Hawaii. This extraordinary secretary knows everybody and everything on the islands and how to get to it or them. He is, in short, the territory's greatest promoter of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Other regions may rival this Stars-and-Stripes territory for scenic variety and grandeur, but I doubt it. Certain I am that nothing comparable to what Hawaii has to offer is so easily accessible to the American motorist. The heart of Africa, the heights of the Andes and the heavenliness of Java are not for the likes of most of us. But out there in Hawaii one can find almost impenetrable jungles, lofty peaks covered with eternal snows, and a serpentine paradise all in one—and the whole within six days' sail from the west coast!

But the accessibility of these islands and the amazing variety of their attractions are not the only factors which beckon the motorist off the mainland. The people themselves are exceptionally and sincerely friendly. No sooner does an islander draw up a chair beside you to offer alluring suggestions than you begin to feel at home.

"At home," so far as personal relationships are concerned. But when you start out on one of those tropical roads your mind turns a few flipflops. You find yourself in much the same state of mind as the French Canadian who awoke on a drifting log raft. "By gar," he exclaimed, "me not here! Me thousand mile from here!" Not withal, this strangeness is one of the most delightful sensations imaginable. It makes one proud, too, to realise that so rich an island territory, with its amiable music-loving natives, its water buffalo, its cocoanut palms, its matchless beaches and all the rest, is under the protecting flag of the U. S. A.

"Here are some of the things I want you to see," Armitage began, placing a selection of splendid road maps in my hand. "This island you are now on is encircled by a fine road most of which is paved. Maui, which possesses some of the finest scenery we have, also has some good roads. Hawaii, 'the big island' offers wonderful opportunities for the motorist, too. The volcano is, of course, the biggest show, but listen to me: I grant that the Grand Canyon is the greatest spectacle of its kind in the world, but our Haleakala Crater actually rivals it in grandeur and surpasses it in brilliance and variety of coloring. Furthermore, its precipitous walls are covered with marvelous verdure which adds a feature that Arizona's wonder cannot match. You talk about Yosemite, but I want you to visit our Iao Valley. It's a mile deep and two miles across and from its floor rises a marvelous rocky needle 1,200 feet high. Also remember, if you ever tire of our balmy seaside climate—which I think will never occur—you can get any temperature you want down to below zero, for we boast of the highest mountains to be found in the Pacific. Some of our peaks rise to elevations just short of 14,000 feet and are forever covered with snow and ice.

If it is various degrees of humidity that you seek, we can direct you to regions where the rainfall is from one to ten inches per annum, while another region has 400 to 600 inches per annum, making it the wettest spot on earth, although under a Volstead-ean regime."

On the whole I thought, as I left the office, that this amiable secretary had done pretty well in his tabloid summary of Hawaii's attractions, but as I look back upon my motor tours through the Islands, I realise that the half has not yet been told. These natural wonders are enveloped in an atmosphere which is both tropical and Oriental. "Why go to China and Japan," a fellow passenger had exclaimed to me on my westward journey—"when we can give you real Orient right here under the American flag."

Armed with my automobile maps and hints from the Tourist Bureau I set forth for a leisurely tour about Oahu. Within five minutes my car seemed to have been transported, as by magic, into the very center of the Sunrise Kingdom. The street became narrow and crooked. Tiny foreign shops with bulging second stories were interspersed with oriental eating places. Everywhere on the walls was a bewildering array of Chinese and Japanese hieroglyphics. Along the streets shuffled sandaled and kimona-ed men and women, the latter invariably leading or carrying one or more yellow-skinned offspring. On a side street we found a Buddhist temple with votive offerings of fruits before its little gilded shrine and printed prayers ready to do service.

From the motorist's viewpoint one delightful advantage of the island of Oahu is the proximity of points of interest. The island can be easily encircled in a day but on the other hand one can spend weeks visiting its infinite variety of wonders.

"Be sure to see the Pali," one friend had remarked in an off hand way as though it was quite an interesting place but so near by that one could drop over to see it almost any time. Drop over! I should say that was the exact phrase of "pali" is Hawaiian for precipice and this particular one has a sheer drop of 1,100 feet.

Not all of this was unknown to me when finally I steered the car without mishap through Honolulu's "little Orient" and into the magnificent Nuuanu Valley. All I knew was that we were headed for some beauty spot about eight miles from the city. It was a wonderful ride. The quiet valley with its towering mountain walls rising on the right and left reminded one of green-carpeted valleys near Interlaken, Switzerland, particularly Lauterbrunnen. Here in spacious grounds far back from the thoroughfare were the stately residences of the city's best families—wealthy descendants of the original missionaries who have put their education and their Anglo-Saxon energies into commerce and trade and agriculture. Approached by a matchless drive lined with smooth-trunked royal palms is the royal cemetery where lie the kings and queens of the native Hawaiians' golden age. In that silent graveyard, luxuriant with tropical trees and flowers, one can almost hear the echoes of the weird funeral dirge of the last of the royal princes who died only a short time ago.

The road to the Pali rises very gradually and the purring machine took the sharp curves on high without difficulty. As nearly as I could judge by observing the contour of the country we were headed for a pass in a mountain range which rose majestically before us. On our left Lehihuli's needlelike peak towered 2,500 feet above us while on the right Tantalus was conspicuous in a jagged skyline.

We talked of early Hawaiian history as we sped along, of the kings and their conquests, of their voluntary abolition of idolatry, of their love of sports and a dozen other things. "It was right along this trail that King Kamehameha the Great drove the defeated Oahu army," my friendly guide explained. "He was the fierce yet statesmanlike warrior that united all the islands under one rule, you know. But I will tell you more about him a little later."

Just at that moment we rounded a sharp curve and I found the car heading for a narrow gap in the mountains that this change of direction had brought into full view. A few seconds later we were right in the gap with the car headed for a triangular expanse of rock which was a natural observation point. Not until I had brought the car to a stop beside a strong retaining wall at the far side of this level table, could my eyes sweep the magnificent scene before me. Far below—eleven hundred feet I learned—stretched a checkered plain, green with sugar cane and pine-apples. To our left the saw-toothed range of mountains extended for twenty or thirty miles in a graceful curve which met the sea in the dim distance. Ahead of us, many miles away and to our right, lay the placid Pacific, a wonderful sapphire without a single white-cap save where smooth, gigantic waves burst into foam on a beach of yellow sand. The sky, as blue as the ocean, was flecked with leisurely floating white clouds whose progress was marked by shifting shadows on the rolling plain far below.

We stood a long time drinking in the beauty of that colorful landscape. "Yes, this is the Pali," my friend remarked at length. "I was speaking about King Kamehameha, and the Oahu army that he drove up this valley at the point of his warriors' spears. You can imagine what a bloody retreat that was, for those hundreds of Oahu natives. Finally they found themselves with their backs to this very precipice. Local histories like to dwell on the terror and desperation of that last stand. The invading king was too much for them and in ones and twos and scores the enemy was hurled over this cliff to certain death."

Instinctively I leaned far out over the edge of the precipice and gazed at the base of the terrifying declivity. Only a tropical tangle marked the place where the vanquished had died, but near by were banana trees waving their drooping branches in a languid breeze and beyond them were straight-rowed patches of pine-apples.

"So this is Paris—I mean the Pali," I said to myself. "With such scenery it is no wonder there are more than ten thousand motor cars in the Islands."

It was several days later that I found myself on the deck of the little inter-island steamer "Mauna Kea." Securely tethered in the hold was our car. On deck was a varied group of passengers, typical of the many bloods and breeds that have been drawn to Hawaii or were born there. After a fine looking Hawaiian mother, her little tots by her side, was strumming a ukelele while her voice rose and fell in the plaintive cadences of some native song. We had awakened that morning to discover the shore of "the big island" lying three miles to starboard, fringed with cocoanut palms and marked by gorges cut deep into high banks. Back from the shore the land sloped steadily upward, rising higher and higher until some forty or fifty miles away the whole island culminated in two snow-capped peaks, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, for which latter our vessel had been named.

There is such a thing as being unaware of one's good fortune while traveling. For example I took the magnificent view of the towering white-capped peaks as a matter of course. I was to discover, however, that they were a rare as well as a beautiful sight, for never again during my stay of several days in the island did I have an opportunity to look upon Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea without clouds enveloping their symmetrical summits.

Hilo, the largest town on the island of Hawaii, boasts of a harbor that can accommodate ocean-going steamers. Scarcely a vessel comes whi h does not include in its cargo half a dozen or more motor cars. Having got on shore it was not a difficult task to replenish our gas tank which had been emptied of gasoline in accord with the regulations, and in half an hour we were heading for Kilauea, the ever active volcano which is beyond question one of the greatest sights the world has to offer.

But, eager as we were to get a close-up of that spectacle, strange ed across a waving field of sugar

A little farther up the Straud climb toward Kilauea Built point- est picdonc.

way brought us to a halt time and again so that the drive of thirty miles became a series of delightful surprises.

"What's the high trestle for?" I asked Smith, who was my traveling companion on this part of the journey.

"Sugar cane flumes," he answered and forthwith we drew up by the side of the road and by dint of some hard climbing soon found ourselves on the narrow plank walk. It ran beside a V-shaped trough on the top of a trestle that followed a serpentine course for miles across the landscape. The trough was full of swiftly running water and as we watched it stalks of sugar cane, singly and in bunches, shot past us on the way to some sugar mill. Owing to the abundant rainfall on this island there is plenty of and wonderful scenes along the water for this exceedingly cheap cane to a moving black object which I presently discovered was unexceedingly bushy head of hair moving among the cane.

"Kaikamahine," Smith remarked.

"Sorry I did not get you the first time," I answered.

"That is Hawaiian for 'girl.' Look, there she comes now."

Just as he spoke there stepped forth onto the road beside us the trim figure of a little Hawaiian girl about 12 years of age. One is not long in the islands before one learns to recognise the distinguishing features of this vanishing race. The amazingly kinky, black hair which had first attracted our attention is one of the unmistakable signs of Hawaiian blood. In this case it was so bushy that it extended some ten or twelve inches in all directions and formed an aura, dusky though shimmering, above the child's face. The graceful figure was clad in a scant calico dress and the legs and feet were bare. Catching sight of us she turned and fled like a frightened deer. I learned with regret that there are only a few thousand Hawaiians left, the total being slightly over 20,000 out of a population of a quarter of a million in the territory.

During the gradual ascent which marked our progress inland we passed through the typical, whitewashed towns of Olaa and Kurtistown, composed of board shacks and a few stores scattered irregularly along the roadside for perhaps a quarter of a mile. But even these primitive communities whose chief business evidently was raising wideeyed, dark-skinned youngsters, boasted of the modern touch, for each proudly displayed one, possibly two, circular enamel signs which signified allegiance to John D.

After about twenty miles of leisurely motoring we came to a point in the road which promised us a panoramic view of the region through which we had passed. We were not disappointed. Looking to the east we beheld such a verdant slope as only tropical islands could possess—rich, green fields of waving sugar cane stretched away before us for miles, dotted here and there with white huts set in clusters of tall cocoanut palms. Twenty miles away the land and shore met and beyond that irregular line extended a matchless expanse of sea. By reason of the optical illusion which obtains when viewing the ocean from a great height, the deep blue water seemed to slope upward to the horizon line at a

(Continued on Page 7)

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Motoring Adventures In Mid Pacific

(Continued from Page 6)

steep angle so that as our eyes swept the quarter circle or more of watery horizon that was within view, the land on which we stood seemed to be in the center of a giant china bowl the inside of which was an exquisite marine blue.

A few miles farther on the road turned abruptly to the left and we found ourselves in the midst of the famous forest of giant ferns. Nowhere else in the world can the motorist view more magnificent specimens of the fern species, and it is doubtful if their equal can be seen anywhere else from a motor car. Our roadway now possessed a natural coating of fine volcanic cinders. On either side, coming up to the very edge of the winding trail, rose these strange mammoth ferns, ten, twenty, yes, even thirty feet high, their magnificent fronds as graceful and exquisitely patterned as those to be found in a mossy dell. Later, while touring through other parts of this wonder forest with Thomas Boles, superintendent of the Hawaii National Park, I learned that some of these ferns grow to a height of forty feet.

Mr. Boles has been at great pains, in the short time that this region including the volcano has been a national park, to make all the natural wonders easily accessible to motorists. Signs have been erected at every turn giving explicit information, and paths have been cut through the jungle to the many small extinct craters with which the country is pock-marked. One of the great sights on the way to the crater of Kilauea is the "lava tubes." These by-products of repeated volcanic eruptions are veritable tunnels, thousands in number and miles in length, with which the surface of the island is honeycombed. During my stay on the big island I visited several of these weird subterranean passages but none was more beautiful than the one which we came upon that first day as a result of following a footpath a few hundred yards into the jungle. Descending into an ancient crater a hundred feet in diameter and now overgrown with moss and vines, we made our way up the other side and thence by a winding, shady path until we came upon the huge oval mouth of this underground passageway, its lava walls dripping moisture and the whole entrance festooned with greenery. A wooden stairway lead from the terminus of our path up into the throat of the dark passage.

These lava tubes, it seems, are formed when the lava flows in streams down the mountainside. This red-hot fluid cools very quickly when exposed to the air and in consequence an outer shell of congealed lava is formed retaining the heat within and permitting the protected lava to continue its flow until the shell is emptied. This shell varies in thickness from a few inches to two or three feet. It is easy to understand why in a country which has been repeatedly inundated with lava in ages past the entire island is literally honeycombed with passageways a large proportion of which have never been explored.

The tube which we now entered was fully 18 feet in diameter and of exceptionally uniform dimensions. Penetrating into it for several hundred yards we found ourselves in utter darkness. Our eyes fairly hurt from the unceasing effort to discern shapes about us.

This little side excursion was a fitting curtain raiser to the main event of our memorable day of motoring. It gave us a glimpse of what had been done by Kilauea in the past and we could not but approach the end of our journey with mingled curiosity and awe. The motor quickly brought us through the forest and out onto a desert with ominous clouds of steam and smoke rising in the distance. We were entering, as it were, the private estate of Pele, goddess of fire. The change from the luxuriant vegetation of the forest to the desolation of this region surrounding the crater was startling. We were but a little way from the rim of the outer crater, three miles in circumference and several hundred feet deep. It stretched out before us like a gigantic amphitheater, which indeed it was, for here Nature has repeatedly staged some of her grandest and most awe-inspiring spectacles.

The sky was leaden and dark clouds scudded low overhead. The air was filled with a fine mist which set our machine to dripping with moisture. Mist, fog and volcano steam were strangely mingled. It was such a setting as would have delighted Shakespeare for a master production of "The Tempest."

The trail which the Park Service has made across the floor of this outer crater is far from being a boulevard. But the bumps and twists which results from traveling over a couple of miles of lava that was thoroughly churned and broken up before being allowed to cool, are as nothing compared with the sight that was to repay us for our trouble. Nor had all the lava over which we were passing entirely cooled. Digressing a little on foot across the rough floor, I had not gone far from the trail before a hot blast enveloped my face. Looking about somewhat startled I came upon a fissure some ten inches wide in the lava. I thoughtlessly held my hand over it and in an instant jerked it back, the fingers stinging as if I had touched a red-hot stove. It was but one of the little side vents through which the volcano was letting off steam. The temperature over some of these fissures is as high as 500 degrees. If the reader plans a trip to this wonder spot I suggest that he take cooking utensils and enjoy the novelty of preparing a meal on the top of a volcano, utilising volcano heat in place of a campfire.

Getting back into the machine we headed for the brink of the inner crater which was only a few hundred yards away, easily discernible even with "low visibility" by reason of the great volume of light-colored smoke and steam which was issuing from it. We brought our car to a halt within a few feet of a row of danger signs stuck into a black crack that ran parallel to the edge of the great pit which lay just beyond.

It seemed like taking our lives in our hands as we jumped from our seats and picked our way over the rocky fragments and steaming fissures toward the edge of the inner crater. And yet I am told that no white man has ever lost his life here.

"Halemaumau, House of Everlasting Fire" read a sign close by.

At last we were at our goal—at the very brink of the fires of hell! Hundreds of feet directly below us lay boiling, seething lava. Part of the floor of the inner crater had cooled, but through jagged cracks which rent the irregular surface in all directions came sulphurous smoke. The boiling molten mass had built up cones here and there, the tops of which served as chimneys. Smith picked up a rocky fragment at his feet and hurled it downward with all his might. Minutes seemed to pass as that missile went down and down and down, until it became little more than a flying speck and finally I saw it disappear into the red glowing throat of the cone immediately below us.

The incident revealed to me for the first time the great size of the pit into which we were gazing. The seething lava floor was full 700 feet below us, and the crater was between 2,000 and 3,000 feet across. Studying that portion of the wall that was within our view we discovered that huge fragments evidently had plunged from the side to the bottom not so long ago. Even as we stood in silent wonder we heard a terrific, ripping, crashing sound and a section of the wall immediately opposite us gave away. As it plunged downward the whole crater echoed with the thunderous crash and a cloud of dust rose heavenward.

This was an unmistakable retreat signal for us and we lost no time in making our way back to what seemed terra firma. Already the daylight was beginning to fade as we [illegible]ned to explore the surrounding region, picking out the various fantastic formations to which descriptive names have been given by travelers, his Satanic Majesty coming in for the lion's share of these picturesque appellations.

It was dark by the time we returned to the rim of the pit. Even from a distance we had some presentiment of the awesome sight awaiting us, for the sky overhead was lurid, as though the blast furnaces of some giant steel plant were belching their fiery breath skyward. And such was the case. Gaining once more our former point of vantage, Smith and I gazed in wonder into the depths of what has now become a fiery furnace that would have made Daniel's hot torture seem arctic by comparison. The fire pots that had been pale by daylight now took on a deep, red glow which was intensified by the clouds of smoke that rose from their depths. What had been jagged black cracks in the surface of the cooler lava now revealed molten material almost white-hot underneath, so that each crack looked like a chain of lightning which refused to be snuffed out by the surrounding darkness.

The wind had died down and a fine rain was falling. As the tiny drops struck a hot section of lava near where we were standing they made a hissing sound as if they were beating upon the top of a hot stove. Far down in the crater we could hear the rumble and muffled roar of the boiling lava, interspersed with the crash of falling rocks.

"I'll say it's got the world beat," Smith commented at length—"and to think that you can drive your car to within fifty feet of this wonderful spectacle!"

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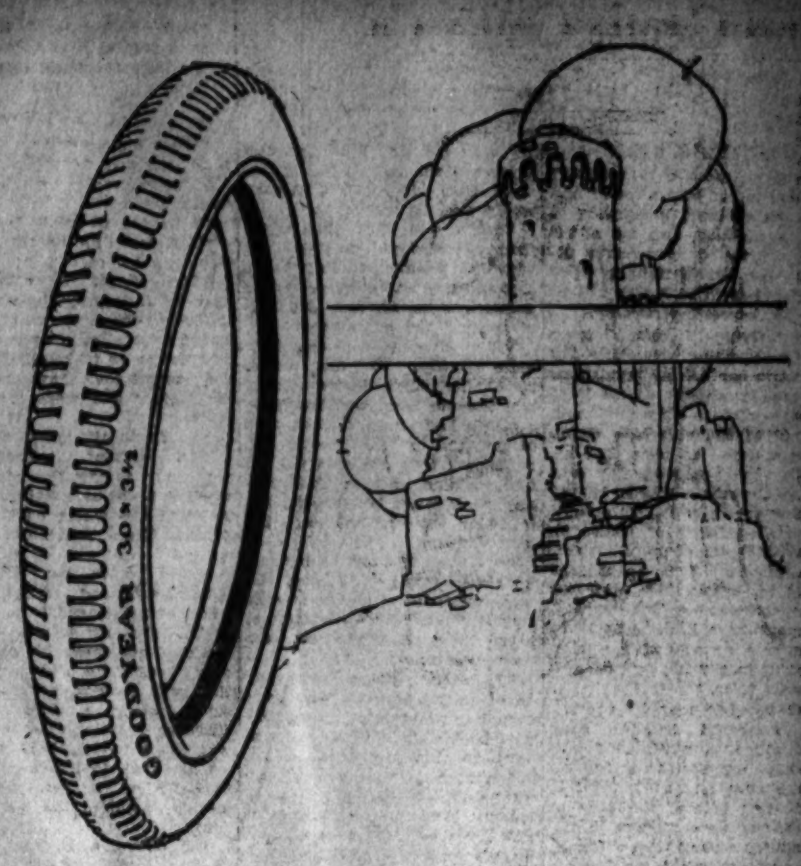

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The Gentle Game Of "Bucking The Bulls"

BY LEN G. SHAW

Some of these days somebody is going to put over a set of uniform traffic laws, nationwide in their application, and one of the most engrossing sports ever devised for the sentimental motorist who fares forth on a tour will be only an interesting memory.

Engineering, I say, because were the existing variations and conflict in our driving regulations the tourist whose course leads him into strange cities need have no fear of suffering from ennui. After a time he may find his morals badly mussed, his once sunny disposition soured beyond seeming rejuvenation, his opinion of certain minions of justice he encounters summed up in unprintable epithets. But he will be denied to admit that whatever other shortcomings his journeyings may have brought to light, there was no ground for complaint as to a wearying sameness of traffic rules.

His schedule may be appreciably slackened because some speed cop with a distorted idea of what constitutes reasonable driving gave him a lecture, or hailed him before the bar of justice. If he escapes with nothing more serious than a fine he may well charge it up to experience; for there are far more genuine ways of impressing upon the wayfarer due regard, if not always respect, for the traffic laws.

The process of assimilating all the acquired knowledge may be accompanied by a depletion of the traveler's ready money. There is a disconcerting suddenness of action in some quarters, particularly if the tell-tale license tag indicates the presence of a stranger within ostensibly friendly gates. Even here the charge of monotony cannot successfully be made, because the assessments levied vary almost as much as do the innocently violated restrictions.

But why quibble over trivialities? Waiving the minor drawbacks noted, and some others which would be easily recognizable need not be enumerated here, the fact remains that "backing the bulls," as one particularly unfortunate mortal so succinctly termed it, forms one of the liveliest games of chance still left to us.

I have played it from coast to coast, and have criss-crossed much of the country in between. That is why I make bold with my challenge to any one to even approximate what will happen in the town just ahead, unless he has been there before. The exciting part of it is that you not only are in ignorance as to what is in store for you, but the jolt is likely to come from some entirely unexpected source. Very often even a couple of incidents selected at random from a stock sufficient to make a very sizable volume will illustrate the point better than it could be done any other way.

Let us not identify too closely. Suffice it to say that the locale was Ohio's largest city.

Following a custom of long standing—which I pass on to others for what it is worth, and with my hearty endorsement—I had halted the first policeman to be encountered, and posted myself on all the rudiments of local traffic laws that came to his mind. "When there's a traffic man on the corner, never go ahead until he gives you the signal," was the final warning that stuck in the back of my head as we rolled on through the city.

Presently there loomed in front of us a brightly bebuttoned embodiment of the law, and we drew up alongside a waiting street car until the signal should be given for us to proceed. To some there might have come a spirit of impatience over the seemingly unreasonable delay. To us it was something of a treat; for although we were by no means strangers to traffic policemen, here was quite the niftiest sport model we had ever encountered. Beau Nash, in his most colorful days at Bath, had nothing on this bluecoat sartorially. His close-fitting uniform gave the impression of having just left the tailor's. He was athletically built up, with square shoulders and clear eyes that looked out fearlessly upon the little world he ruled. And the Apollonesque grace with which he urged traffic forward! Here, indeed, was an exception to the rule.

At length came our turn. At least, so we supposed. With a carefully measured wave of the arm he gave the signal that was to start us on our way. For a moment we hesitated, because the street car was still beside us. Then, emboldened by the fact that the car crew seemed to be in no hurry, and accelerated by another quick swing of the arm, by impatient beckoning, we were off. That is, we started.

On the second the traffic officer pounced on us with an outburst of bumper guile appealing even to one seasoned in such matters. In vain did we apologize, and try to explain that we had understood from his gestures that he would fain be rid of us.

"Don't you know any better than to drive past a street car when it is standing still?" he thundered majestically, while pedestrians halted, and grinningly awaited the outcome.

With an affected contrition quite foreign to the wrath smoldering within us, we assured him that no harm was intended; that we had given the car crew ample time to beat us over the crossing if they had seen fit, but that, judging by their deliberate manner, it might be a car for the following day instead of the current date.

"It's none of your business if it's next year's car," was the tart rejoinder that effectually squelched us. "Don't you attempt to go by until the street car does. Back up now."

We backed up, without any unnecessary delay. We even turned our faces partly away lest his courtship might detect the emotions that raged within us. When at last the street car, having killed enough time to bring it back to its normal schedule, decided to proceed, we waited until the conductor had given it the bell. Then, properly disciplined, we made certain that it had a generous start before we moved along.

A few days later, in Pittsburgh, I had drawn up to the curb while one of the party crossed street to the postoffice. It was a Sunday morning, before that bustling city had begun to bestir itself, with the downtown district still slumbering, and no traffic to serve as a guide to the uninitiated.

Nearby, talking with a newsboy, was a policeman of whose Celtic origin there could be no question. His uniform was soiled and sadly in need of pressing, his shoes unpolished, and a barbering would have done much for him. Of almost Gargantuan proportions, his forbidding appearance was accentuated by the heavy club he twirled. As he moved in our direction I felt certain that the worst was about to happen, and steeled myself for the ordeal. I am certain that my attempt to appear unconcerned was a dismal failure. Rarely have I felt so miserable.

"I see you are strangers in Pittsburgh," he began, and there was a soothing music to his slight brogue which caused my spirits to rise.

I hastened to plead guilty.

"This is a one-way street," he explained, smiling ever so little. "You should have gone along Wood street and swung over to Smithfield, keeping on the other side. It's a bit hard for one to get accustomed to things, I know."

Saying which, he returned to the corner and his conversation with the newsboy. As soon thereafter as possible we were on our way, grateful to the officer who had treated us so considerately, his undress appearance quickly forgotten, remembering only his kindness to the strangers within the gates he helped to guard.

The high and mighty attitude of those wearers of the badge of authority whose chief purpose in life seems to be to tell you what not to do after you have unwittingly done it is by no means confined to the larger centers of population.

Often it crops up where the ludicrousness of the situation threatens to precipitate far more serious results from the offense given the officer than does the mere infraction of a local rule of the road. More than once have I thanked my lucky stars for the facial control I was able to exercise as I was confronted by some irate policeman, the while I trembled for fear of a disrespectful outburst of laughter from the rear seat. Always have we succeeded in escaping on this score, although sometimes the margin was uncomfortably close.

We were threading our way through a little New Jersey town that shall be nameless here, where it seemed as though detour signs confronted us at every corner, with nothing attached thereto to indicate which way we should turn.

Finally, to our relief, we saw ahead of us a figure garbed in the familiar khaki of a traffic officer's summer uniform. Approaching hopefully, with a caution borne of long and sometimes bitter experience, we discovered that almost abreast the guardian of the crossing was another of those forbidding placards.

There was a wild flourishing of arms that might have been taken to mean any one of a half dozen things, but which we saw fit to construe as an invitation to keep going. Making certain that there was no danger of some one crashing into us from the rear, we drew slowly over beside the grizzled little wearer of the khaki and a shiny star that established his authority without a shadow of doubt.

"Now you've done it," he whined nasally, waving us off as if we were the black plague.

"Can you tell us"—I began, in my most apologetic manner. I got no farther.

"What did ye drive over here for?" stormed the midget, literally jumping up and down in his excitement.

"I wanted to ask"—I tried to explain, but with no better success than before.

"You should have stopped over by the curb," he went on, indicating the spot with an accusing finger, but volunteering no explanation as to how from such a distance I could have preferred my inquiry and made it intelligible.

I made no attempt to reply.

For a moment he glared at us wrathfully as though undecided whether to let us remain at large or place the whole outfit under arrest. Then he burst forth with:

"Now you've got traffic all balled up, instead of staying over where you belonged."

I'll stake my future on the truth of the assertion that the only "traffic" in sight at the time was a truck lumbering leisurely along a block away. However, realising that discretion was the better part of valor, I let him rave to his heart's content. When he had finished, I meekly inquired the way, and drove off.

Per contra, a bluecoat I met in New York. I could give his number, I had occasion to remember it pleasantly. However, he is probably still a member of the force, so there is no need of subjecting him to the embarrassment of an official inquiry. Enough to state that his was the strenuous job of directing ferry traffic at one of the busiest spots on West Street, where parking restrictions, when there is any available space, are rather rigid.

It so happened that at the time of our arrival, bent on taking a river cruise of several hours' duration, there was space available adjoining one of the piers. To make sure of our rights, I parked the car, and then proceeded to tell the policeman our desire.

"That's longer than the parking limit—much longer," he explained, when I outlined, briefly, our plan.

"However," he added, with a bit of a smile, "if you want to take a chance I'll turn my back, and if I don't see you parking there how will I know whose car it is?"

Saying which he about faced, and appeared to be busily engaged watching the proceedings across the street.

When we returned I took occasion to drive over past his post, where now were two solid lines of automobiles moving slowly but steadily to the ferries, and thank him for the consideration shown.

"Did you have a good time?" he inquired, without even turning his head our way, determined to incriminate himself in no way.

We assured him we had enjoyed ourselves.

"That's fine," was his cheery answer. "Go ahead, and good luck."

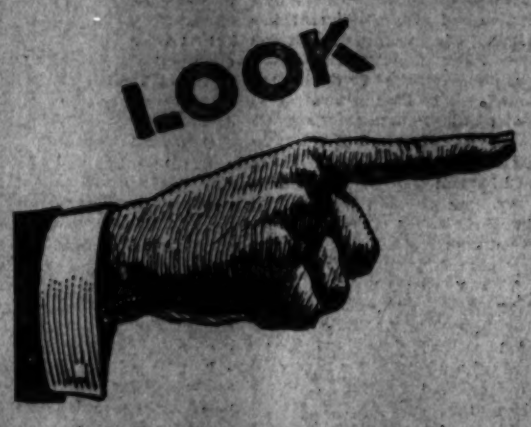
A little thing, of course. But it showed a spirit that might well be emulated by many another traffic man, sorely tried as are his class by the exigencies of their job.

As I said at the outset, I have crossed the country. I have encountered all sorts of traffic rules. I have learned to pull over to the right-hand curb and wait my turn when I wanted to make a left-hand turn; to keep on the left side of the street when desirous of making a right-hand turn. I have found when to scoot across a corner when the signal is apparently set against you, and when to wait, under similar conditions, until the order to go ahead. The varieties of traffic rules I have met would be too numerous to mention, even if I could remember them. I have been called politely and otherwise for unwitting infractions of regulations. Occasionally my patience has been tried almost to the breaking point. I am not exceptional in this respect. Every tourist has found similar conditions ever to trying to work his way out of a maze of one-way streets that all seemed to run in the same direction.

I have come through strongly prejudiced in favor of continuing the existing chaos. It is one of the things that add spice to touring. Standardise your traffic regulations, and one of the chief diversions of the long-distance motorist has been ruthlessly taken from him. We're getting too fussy over trifles. It is time we called a halt in this quicksand marsh, and permitted some of the time-honored conditions continue to help us take our minds off our other troubles.

I'm against system, anyway. Whether it has to do with standardised clothes, moulded houses or road rules that leave nothing with which to speculate.

A USED CAR WITH A GUARANTEE



(TOURING CARS)

Studebaker	5 Passenger	(light six)	
Studebaker	7 "	(big six)	
Hupmobile	5 Passenger	(model 1922)	
Dodge	5 "	(done 5550 M.)	
Buick 4	5 "	(model 1922)	
Buick 6	5 "	(model 1922)	
Willys-Knight	5 "	(model 1921)	
Chandler	5 "	(sport model)	
Reamer	5 "	latest model)	
Packard	7 "	(done 2500 M.)	
Cadillac	5 "	(model 57)	
Citroen	5 "	(model 1922)	
De Dion	5 "	(model 1921)	
Delage 6	7 "	(model 1921)	
Humber	5 "	(model 1921)	
Morris-Oxford	5 "	(model 1920)	
Fiat 15 H.	5 "	(model 1922)	

(ROADSTERS)

Buick 6	Usual Roadster	(1922)
Dodge	" "	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	" "	(1921)
Chevrolet	" "	(1920)
Studebaker	(Sport) model	(1920)
Hupmobile	" "	(1922)
Dixie Flyer	" "	(1922)
Bean	home built	(1921)

(LIMOUSINES AND COUPES)

Chandler	Limousine	(1921)
Buick 6	"	(1922)
Studebaker	"	slightly used
Dodge	"	(1921)
Haynes 6	"	(1921)
Austin	"	(1920)
Panhard	"	(1921)
De Dion	"	(1921)
Cadillac	Coupe	(1920)
Buick 4	"	(1922)

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A LITTLE BIRD ON TOAST IS WORTH A DOZEN THAT FLY AROUND AND TELL TALES

China Press Sports

A MAN SELDOM MARRIES UNLESS HE'S IN LOVE OR IN DEBT

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, AUGUST 19, 1923

Siemssen Flattened By Johanssen In Ten Round Go At The Old Carlton

Charlie White Fails To Show Up For Match With Nick Boyle, Who Takes On Kyko Instead For Six Round Battle

Babe Siemssen turned up at the Old Carlton somewhat out of condition last night and lost a hard fought battle to his ancient foe Johnny Johansen, and Charlie White failed to turn up at all and lost a fair section of his reputation as a fighter which goes a long way to tell the story of what happened at the flatic exhibition.

Best of the bouts was that between the amateurs. Johansen and Siemssen for a $250 trophy cup, an affair that went into the tenth round to be stopped by the Referee when Siemssen was all but out. It was an even affair only up to the second round Johansen took the second by a stride and then Siemssen rallied and worked out an even exchange in the third. From that point on the fight was all Johansen's.

When the fifth round opened Siemssen, knowing himself to be slipping opened with an outright bombardment at close quarters and did inflict some punishment, but his adversary absorbed this and it was in this round that he sent in the body blows that spelled finish for Siemssen. Through the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Siemssen was sent to the floor repeatedly for the count of nine though even in the thickest of it he delivered some telling punches.

In the middle of the tenth, groggy and game, Siemssen went down of his own momentum from a wild punch he sought to administer without being touched and it was then that the Referee gave the bout and the cup to the black haired boy.

It was not disclosed what happened to Charlie White who was scheduled to go 10 rounds with Nick Boyle, but White didn't answer to the roll call and in the emergency Young Kyko, he of the underpinning went in and hooked Jo with Boyle through six rounds of fast fighting.

Kyko was only able to even things through two rounds though he fought gamely at many times forcing the fighting. It was clearly Boyle's battle, both in the matter of punishment inflicted and in straight boxing.

One brief and interesting event was the preliminary between Battling Sweeney and Young Jamito which started like a display of fireworks and subsided as swiftly when Jamito landed a series of

JAMITO

blows to head and body that finished Battling Sweeney in the first round.

Kid Willie took a decision in the curtain raiser from Joe Ching after four rounds of pleasing strife.

And once again Billy Bellew went into the ring with the mitts on last night. This was an exhibition affair of three rounds with Young Toledo.

It was quite a nice party.

Doctor O'Hara refereed the first three bouts and Capt. Llewellyn Jones officiated in the main events.

Probables Beat Possibles In Exciting Polo Match

Yesterday was a great day for Shanghai polo players, resulting in a gratifying and very successful afternoon of sport. Altogether twelve chukkers were played, all of which were marked by exciting play throughout. The field was hard and fast, conditions underfoot and overhead being ideal. A fine crowd witnessed the sport.

The big match of the afternoon was the one between the Probables and Possibles. This was very well contested, although the Probables were superior, both in their general play and in their scoring.

The first chukker resulted in two goals for the Probables (Grieg and McMichael) against nil for the Possibles.

The second chukker saw some fast and exciting play, with no scoring.

In the third chukker the Possibles came to life with a vengance, scoring three goals (A. T. Dallas, Springfield and G. Dallas) against one (Newbigging) for the Probables.

In the final chukker the Probables were much superior, scoring four goals (Greig 2, Hickling, Newbigging) against one (Springfield) for the Possibles.

The match thus went to the Probables by 7 goals to 4.

It was a fine, exciting game that thrilled the spectators from first to last.

Junior Tournament, "A" team vs. "B" team.

"1st chukker—"A" one goal, (Rodger), "B" nil.

2nd chukker, "A" showed much superior and had all the luck as well, scoring 5 goals—(Hughes 2, Bertram 2, Dr. Davis 1), "A" nil.

3rd chukker—quite even—no scoring.

4th chukker—"A" team again ahead, scoring 4 to 2 goals (Rodger 2, Davis 2 for "A"), (Toeg 1, Trenchard Davis 1), for "B."

Total 10-2 in favor of "A."

The overwhelming victory of the "A" team was largely due to the fact that in the selection of teams the proficiency of Hughes was overlooked, as he has not played regularly this season and was not figured as highly as he should have been.

The final match was between "C" and "D" teams:

1st chukker—even, no score.

2nd—"D" slightly superior, G. L. Watson scored 1 goal.

3rd—reversed, "C" showing ahead. C. Lyon scored 1 goal, equalising matters.

4th—Slightly in favor of "C." "C" scored 2 goals—(Stang-Lund and Lyon)—and "B" 1 goal—(Martin).

Polo Notes

The pace of the matches was greatly increased over anything this season. Naturally therefore there were a few fouls, largely owing to the fact that the teams played under stricter conditions and were strictly penalised. The play is now under the International code drawn up by the American Polo Association and Hurlingham Committee (British) with a view to checking recklessness and dangerous play, which in International matches is of great importance.

Mounts played are horse bred and without limit as to height, result being speed increase and danger increase accordingly. These rules have been applied locally since they will apply when Shanghai meets Hongkong.

There will be a continuation of the present tournament through the week, with matches on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and the final on Saturday.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

BALLAD OF SUMMER BRIDGE

Don't tell others your game is bad.
You can bluff it as well as they.
Bid with a savage air. Get mad.
Frown at your partner. That's the way.
Hum a melody, lilting, gay.
Handle your cards as though you knew.
Don't get rattled, for, come what may,
There are players worse than you.

* * *

Wail aloud at the luck you've had;
"Terrible hands" you've held today.
Drum with your pencil on the pad;
Frown at your partner. That's the way.
Cry at intervals, "That's you play."
Just as Foster or Work might do.
Talk post mortems and say your say—
There are players worse than you!

* * *

Don't count trumps; it's a bore to add.
Thought is the source of much delay.
Bridge is only a passing fad;
Frown at your partner. That's the way.
Why a rule book and why obey?
What's the difference now we're through?
Soliacing fact which ends the fray:
There are players worse than you.

* * *

Friend, I am in your class to stay.
I stab at Bridge in that way too.
While I'm alive, though bent and gray,
There'll be a player worse than you.

* * *

THE COMING SEASON

Companies galore are either in the formative stage or actually on the way to the Far East. We hear whispers of grand opera; great tenors; first class comedy companies and vaudeville shows. The coming theatrical season should establish a record if rumors come true.

And the A. D. C. must certainly have one or two good things in the neighborhood of the funny bone.

* * *

Congratulations to the B. W. A. upon the excellent al fresco they entertained us with last Friday night. A nice orchestra; a fine tenor—Mr. Dumbarton; a deep and pleasing bass—Mr. Alomar Brooks; some clever dancing, and the very welcome re-appearing of that charming lyric soprano—Mrs. O'Hara—provided an evening to be remembered.

What a perfect setting for a concert! Everything was splendidly looked after by those energetic B. W. A.—ites. I am glad to hear that programs are being arranged for the Friday nights that are to come. The grounds of the Majestic will again be the venue.

* * *

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Oh, mother is knitting a jumper green,
To match the sad sea waves,
On buying a fishing-net Tommy's keen,
While Bill dreams of rocks and caves.
Dear Daphne is thinking with maiden mirth
Of the hearts she means to smash,
While father is wondering how on earth
He's going to raise the cash.

* * *

THE STADIUM

An evening full of fights and thrills was provided by the stadium management on Friday.

There was only one real star and—but more about him later. It was a night for novices and it showed that with a little coaching and faithful training the boxers who appeared should develop into the Dempseys and Wildes of the near future.

It was a wonderful sight to see tier upon tier of white robed Chinese eagerly waiting to see the gladiators prance about the roped arena. At times these spectators showed their impatience or appreciation by rounds upon rounds of handclapping.

When a couple of Chinese boxers gained decisions over two Russian fighters there was wild enthusiasm. Even the demure little ladies asserted some independence by clapping the little hands that some gay Lothario hoped to hold.

Manager Sullivan has a number of promising youngsters in pickle. I noticed one little white fellow who weighed in at 95 lbs. He cannot be far in his teens but he has the style and stuff of a champion. Capt. Mathy Smith should keep an eye on the little chap. He would have got the decision—if not a K. O.—had he been coached a bit.

The Stadium people, I hear, have big events in view for the autumn session. There is a big fellow up in Tientsin who has a difficulty in finding a giant to extend him. Knute Hansen has heard of him and just longs to cross mitts. This match should come off shortly.

Billy Tingle, the fly and bantam champ of the Philippines is due for a local engagement. He will probably be seen in action with Matty Smith. Jamito is also expected. He has a fine record. Recently he got the decision over Irinio Flores for the light weight championship of the Orient.

Boxing is looming. What with Sullivan, Bellew and that excellent teacher Parkes we ought to see Shanghai a noted home of the noble art.

There will be another "Novice Night" next Friday at the Stadium.

* * *

WILLING TO HELP

A school teacher was very much annoyed by the continued mischievousness of one of her boys. At last she exclaimed in exasperation: "I wish I could be your mother for just about one week."

"Very well, I will speak to father about it," responded the youngster.

* * *

SUMMER SPORTS NOTES

Golf—a pastime invented by a Scotsman whose wife objected to his drinking at home.

Yachting—a form of recreation usually practised by those who know nothing about water, save as a "chaser."

Bathing—a diversion which consists in clutching a rope while wetting the feet and ankles.

Life (New York).

* *

SUCCESS

Quite one of the best plays now running in London is "Success." It is the product of A. A. Milne's pen. This playwright is running from success to "Success." We have had his "Belinda," his "Boy Comes Home" and I fancy in October we will have his "Dover Road." Here is "Playful Stellicle's" account of "Success."

I have seen Success described as the story of every successful man's life. It isn't that. But it does deal with a moment in every man's life, be he successful or unsuccessful. It may be a constantly recurring moment, but it is only a moment; what one may call a fit of temporary sanity.

We all have these moments. Sometimes it's a lost collar stud that makes us wish we'd run away to sea as a boy and joined the Navy, so that we could wear jumpers and have no collar studs to lose. Every man, I repeat, has passing fits of irritation, when he has a quite healthy regret that he hasn't done something entirely different with his

(Continued on Page 2)

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	1st Inns Pass. Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire	37	21	1	4	1	135	113	83.70
Lancashire	24	14	1	5	4	120	80	66.66
Notts	23	13	4	4	2	115	73	63.47
Kent	24	15	7	0	2	120	75	62.50
Surrey	21	10	2	6	3	105	62	59.04
Sussex	25	14	7	1	3	125	72	57.60
Hampshire	22	9	7	3	3	110	51	46.36
Somerset	21	9	9	0	3	105	45	42.85
Middlesex	18	5	6	4	3	90	33	36.66
Derbyshire	18	4	6	5	3	90	30	33.33
Gloucestershire	35	7	15	2	1	125	39	31.20
Leicestershire	20	5	11	3	1	100	31	31.00
Warwickshire	20	5	10	2	3	100	29	29.00
Essex	23	5	11	3	4	115	31	26.95
Worcestershire	24	3	16	1	4	120	17	14.16
Glamorgan	22	2	15	2	3	110	14	12.72
Northamptonshire	21	2	15	1	3	105	12	11.42

GALLOPERS TAKE GAME FROM UNIONS

Bullard's Homer In First Inning Is Starter

SCORE IS 5 TO 2

Jack Smith And Jerry Thatch Hit Three Baggers

By Westa

Herby Gallop returned to the old plantation yesterday and no sooner had he brushed the dust of travel from the old blue serge than he was out there cracking the cat 'o nine tails over the heads of his hired hands. Result, another win over the Japaneezers, 5 to 2.

The Japaneezers had a new team in the field yesterday, the Unions, and as Herby's chief spy in the Hongkew sector had reported that they were bad actors the manager took drastic action to meet the thereatened menace. As a first precaution he summoned Freddy Bills home from Mokanshan, where the motor magnate has been enjoying his vacation, lolling in a hammock on the porch with relays of coolies to fetch him lollypops and lemon squashes. Next he went to the Snack Counter in person to put in a stop order against Jerry Thatch's crusade to exterminate the pie supply, and finally he put Bullard on third base.

That stopped the Unions cold.

Bullard, after two were out in the first, slammed a baboroothian clout to deep right for a homer. That was a good start. In the second we got another on Pepper's hit, a put-out, a passed ball and Posnecki's single.

The Japanese got one in the third, and another in the fourth, knotting the score and making it look, for a time, like Herby's strategy might be knocked galley west.

Bullard eased the situation in the fifth by getting on via the single route, and stealing second. Bills then tapped one to the shortstop, who heaved over the first baseman's head, Bullard scoring and Freddy pulling up at third. In the sixth we got another on Posnecki's walk and Jack Smith's clout to the swimming bath for three bases.

That was all except one, and little did the customers in the stands dream that the last run of the game, while it looked highly ornamental on the score board, was little short of tragedy to Walter Holliday.

The grief for Walter was due to Thatch's three base hit. It seems that while Herby was away Walter managed the team, and when Thatch got his three bagger, scoring Buck Taylor, who had walked, Herby watched him as he waddled around the bases, his wrath against Walter rising with each one of Jerry's steps. Finally, after Jerry had pulled up, puffing, at third, Herby turned on Walter savagely.

"You see that," he barked, looking at Walter and pointing to Jerry on third. "That's what comes from letting him eat apple pie while I was away. Except for the pie he could have got around the bases twice on that hit!"

Walter didn't say a word—what was there for him to say?

So you see there's a good deal goes on at the ball games that the customers, out of earshot in the grandstands, do not know anything about.

Box Score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Taylor C. L. lf	4	1	0	0	0	0
Thatch 2b	4	0	1	0	1	1
Bullard 3b	4	2	2	2	2	0
Bills ss	2	0	1	2	2	0
Kingman 1b	4	0	1	14	0	0
Pepper rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Taylor A. E cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Scott cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Posnecki p	3	1	2	1	6	1
Bogle c	2	0	0	3	3	1
Smith c	2	0	1	5	0	0
	32	5	9	27	14	3

Unions	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Koga ss	4	0	0	3	2	0
Itoh 3b	4	1	0	3	2	2
Chatani p	3	0	0	0	6	1
Shakai 2b	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kawasaki 2b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Akugawa lf	4	0	1	0	0	0

(Continued on Page 2)

The Sculling Champion

D. H. L. Gollan, of the Leander Boat Club of London, won the Diamond Sculls, emblematic of the world's rowing supremacy, from Walter Hoover of Duluth, Minn., holder of the title, in their race at Putney-on-Thames, when Hoover struck a log and broke his oar. Gollan is deaf and dumb.

Shanghai Rifle Associations August Cup Competition's

The first and second competitions for the above cup was held on Friday 17th inst., from 6 to 9 a.m. Range Birley 600 yds. fourteen scoring shots, no sighter. Fifty four members competed and some good scores were registered. Conditions for the competition were: First seven shots counts for First August Cup competition and the last seven for the second.

Following are the results:

	competitions 1st	2nd	Total
"A1" Class			
F. E. Hodges	33	32	65
J. R. Main	30	34	64
A. W. Slater	30	32	62
H. Noishiki	30	31	61
W. J. H. Terrill	32	28	60
A. M. Collaco	28	31	59
C. G. Hoh	26	33	59
J. S. Chen	29	30	59
G. M. Neal	32	27	59
Y. C. Waung	28	31	59
V. Sharman	27	32	59
T. S. Parry	29	29	58
R. I. Ito	28	29	57
D. W. Kan	27	29	56
B. S. Jenkins	30	25	55
S. A. Ransom	21	32	53
K. D. Chen	23	28	51
C. M. Sequeira	23	26	49
W. T. Rose	26	18	44
"A" Class			
A. L. Mottu	26	32	58
E. W. Burgess	31	26	57
R. H. Ballock	28	31	59
H. G. Mende	25	30	55
A. E. Ongetta	26	27	53
Z. S. Hoo	27	25	52
M. Tsukasaki	25	26	51
D. M. Liang	24	25	49
N. S. Li	15	28	43
H. W. Lambert	10	29	39
"B" Class	1st	2nd	total
D. Leighton	31	29	60
A. F. Gomes	30	29	59
D. Levy	25	28	53
C. S. Kemp	27	26	53
J. W. Baldwin	23	23	46
D. K. Wong	20	18	38*
T. W. R. Wilson	17	20	37
C. Y. Nieh	16	19	35*
E. Murai	14	19	33*
G. Archer	5	19	24
*New Members.			
"C" Class			
H. Collaco	29	24	53
T. W. Mitchell	20	33	53
R. Joseph	28	28	56
R. W. Burton	26	26	52
H. F. Kay	20	26	46
F. M. Cruz	19	24	43
C. H. Liu	18	23	41
A. C. Godby	20	21	41
Wm. Hu	9	29	38
"D" Class			
K. T. Doo	23	26	49
S. Matsushita	20	21	41
T. Fujii	22	19	41
V. Y. Chung	18	21	39
L. K. Chu	20	19	39

"A1" Class

F. E. Hodges—33 pts. winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

J. R. Main—34 pts. winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

"A" Class

A. L. Mottu—32 pts. winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

E. W. Burgess—31 pts. winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

"B" Class

D. Leighton—31 pts. Fourth win. cup won outright and promoted to "A" Class.

A. F. Gomes—29 pts. winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

"C" Class

H. Collaco—29 pts. winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

T. W. Mitchell—33 pts. winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

"D" Class

K. T. Doo—23 pts. winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

K. T. Doo—26 pts. winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

Shanghai British. "303 Rifle" Championship.

Intending competitors are reminded that entries close on Wednesday 22nd inst. at 5 p.m. The competition is open all. Only British .303 rifles are permitted. The entrance fee which is $3 should be forwarded to Mr. A. M. Collaco c-o Russo-Asiatic Bank.

CRICKET CLUB GIVING PROGRAM ON NEXT FRIDAY

A most attractive entertainment has been arranged to take place next Friday evening at the Shanghai Cricket Club. The program calls for a full moon, movies, an excellent vaudeville program and dancing.

The tennis courts and the pavilion will provide the setting for the program and it is expected that the event will prove even more of a success than those similar functions undertaken by the club in former years.

The cinema program will include local topical films, while the vaudeville numbers are to be given by well-known and popular local amateurs. An attractive program of music has been arranged for the dancing.

Tickets may be secured, at $2 each, from Mr. R. Grimshaw, 38 Kiangse Road; Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, c-o the Cathedral School; Mr. A. W. Hayward, c-o Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co., Hankow Road; Mr. H. Langley, c-o the B.A.T.; Mr. N. B. Ramsay, 12A Peking Road, or from the secretary, Mr. C. P. Gabbott, c-o G. H. and N. Thomson, 2 Canton Road.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT FRENCH; WILL MEET U.S.

Winners Show Remarkable Form In Davis Cup Play

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, Aug. 17.—In the doubles in the Davis Cup world final Hawkes & Anderson (Australia) beat Lacoste & Brugnon (France) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 9-7. Australia thus wins the final and will meet America in the challenge round.

The match was closely and brilliantly contested, the Frenchmen showed sensational flashes but the Australians' play was remarkable throughout.

FINISHES THIRD

Toronto.—Clarence W. Hackney of Atlantic City won the open golf championship of Canada from Tom Kerrigan of Mt. Vernon, New York, who finished second. Barnes was third.

OLLERDESSEN STAR BOWLER IN RECS—S.C.C. CRICKET GAME

"C. E." Takes Five Wickets For 48 Runs

S. C. C. GET 172

Recs Score 55 For One Wicket; Continue Today

The first day's play of the inter-club match between the Recs and the S.C.C. was begun yesterday afternoon. The scores at the end of the day were:

S.C.C. 172

S.R.C. ..... 55 (for 1 wicket)

The match will be continued tomorrow morning when the Recs will be at home to tiffin for the Cricket Club.

The outstanding features of the first day's play were undoubtedly the masterly bowling of C. E. Ollerdessen and the 3rd wicket stand between Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and W. N. Hansell which produced 92 runs at a critical stage of the game, which was broken by the splendid return of Divecha which proved the downfall of Hansell's wicket.

C. E. Ollerdessen bowled 30 overs including 12 maidens, taking 5 wickets for 48 runs, against a side which was composed of six probable Interporters.

The Cricket Club opened their innings with Hayward and Claxton against the bowling of the Rec's best pair, Wilson and Ollerdessen. The 1st wicket fell early, Hayward after scoring a couple of singles put up the ball into H. B. Ollerdessen's hands at square leg. Leach followed and helped Claxton to put on 19 runs before the latter was caught off Ollerdessen by Divecha. Leach was clean bowled soon after by a beautiful delivery by Wilson who up to the present had been keeping his balls on the leg side.

With the score at 25 for 2 wickets Capt. Barrett and Muriel got together and rather rattled the fielders by running a single whenever possible, resulting in one or two overthrows. The partnership looked promising when Muriel put one up into silly's hands off a wild ball from Main who had just gone on.

Hansell followed on and took advantage of Main's fast bowling and hard ground scored effectively behind the wicket. After cutting no less than 23 runs in this way he launched out and drove beautifully past mid-on for 4, followed by a boundary to square leg.

This partnership carried the score from 53 to 136. Hansell who scored 36 was run out by a brilliant piece of work by Divecha who fielding mid-on sent back a lightening return before Hansell who had only come out a few yards, could return to his crease.

Dr. O'Hara joined Barrett for a few minutes before the tea interval which left Barrett with 52 not out. Soon after the restart of play Barrett was beaten by C. E. Ollerdessen who right till the end of play kept his perfect length. O'Hara survived a few overs before being bowled by Divechs. Mansel Smith made a couple of singles and a two, and was caught by H. B. Ollerdessen off the same bowler. The innings closed for 172 runs.

The Recreation Club commenced their innings at 6.45 p.m. which gave only about half an hour of good light.

H. B. Ollerdessen and Divecha both started cautiously, the standard of fielding was very keen. The first misfortune occurred when Divecha was run out by some quick work by Muller and Claxton at wicket.

Willis went in next and the pair brought the total to 55 when stumps were drawn for the day. The match will be continued tomorrow morning.

S. C. C. 1st XI

A. W. Hayward, ct. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	19
A. A. Claxton, ct. Divecha, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	19
D. W. Leach, b. Wilson	19
H. E. Muriel, ct. C. E. Ollerdessen, b. Main	19
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	36
W. N. Hansell, run out	36
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, b. Divecha	7
W. Mansel Smith, ct. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Divecha	4
E. C. Baker, ct. Bhoora, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	0
L. Goldman, ct. Wilson, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	3

A. J. Muller, not out 0
Extras 14

Total 172

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
C. E. Ollerdessen	20	12	48	5
Wilson	13	1	49	1
Main	6	1	24	1
Medar	3	1	7	0
Divecha	14	2	36	2

RECREATION CLUB 1st XI

H. D. Ollerdessen, not out .. 36
M. J. Divecha, run out 6
A. J. Willis, not out 12
C. H. Bhoora, A. J. Clarke, P. Medar, W. J. Manley, C. V. Ollerdessen, T. W. R. Wilson, T. G. Main and E. G. Barnes, (to bat) ....
Extras 1

Total 55

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	9	1	22	0
Muller	3	1	6	0
Hansel Smith	5	2	21	0
Hansell	2	0	5	0
Leach	1	1	0	0

Recs Seconds Win Over S.C.C. Wicket And 123 Runs

A weak Cricket Club 2nd XI was badly beaten by the Recs 2nd XI by 1 wicket and 123 runs on the former's ground. Norman was the mainstay of the S.C.C. side, scoring 23 not out. Smedley put his shoulder out in attempting a big hit, which was quickly attended to by Dr. O'Hara.

Good batting efforts came from C. Ollerdessen 55, V. Evans 23 and Shroff 22.

Shroff bowled very well, taking 4 wickets for 24 runs and bowled the only 2 maidens in the game.

CRICKET CLUB 2nd XI

C. M. M. Thomson, c. Ambrose, b. Ogden 0
W. H. Smedley, retired hurt 0
W. J. Monk, c. Hendricksen, b. Shroff 5
E. G. Norman, not out 23
W. Hagen, ct. Shroff, b. Ogden 2
G. Langley, l.b.w., b. Ogden 4
T. E. Hammond, b. Hendricksen 13
E. Jones, b. Shroff 0
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Hendricksen, b. Shroff 8
P. S. Widdup, b. Shroff 0
R. Grimshaw, b. Shroff 8
I. Extras 4

Total 68

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Shroff	12	2	24	4
Ogden	7	0	22	2
Hendricksen	4	1	17	1
E. Ollerdessen	1	0	1	1

RECS 2nd XI

A. N. Hendricksen, l.b.w. and b. Grimshaw 7
G. F. Jonson, run out 15
F. Ollerdessen, c. Rawsthorne, b. Widdup 55
R. T. Rayton, run out 23
H. T. Ambrose, b. Widdup .. 0
H. J. Cooper, c. and b. Rawsthorne 20
V. Evans, retired 23
S. Shroff, retired 22
R. M. Ogden, c. Jones, b. Langley 16
F. Madar, not out 4
J. Brokett, did not bat 0
Extras 6

Total 191

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Grimshaw	12	0	47	1
Rawsthorne	10	0	42	1
Widdup	4	0	35	2
Monk	2	0	18	0
Hammond	3	0	13	0
Thomson	3	0	19	0
Langley	3	0	8	1

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

life. The man who runs away to sea possibly wishes on a stormy night that he were engaged in the peaceful pursuit of a collar stud.

The Rt. Hon. Selby Mannock, M.P., has a quite nice daughter, a charming son, and a wife who is a perfect political hostess; her chief drawback being, I imagine, that she treats her husband like a stray visitor who has dropped in to lunch on one of those days when there's only one chop for each of the family. Mannock is as happy as 90 percent of us can ever hope to be. He is, however, a bit of a liar and considerably selfish. The author thinks, I gather, that success has done this on him, and that had he married for love, instead of money, he'd have been a much jollier fellow.

So he contrives in Act II to bring him face to face with his first love of twenty years ago, so that he may realise that success feels very much like an attack of indigestion after you have swallowed more than you can chew. In a dream scene (a delicious dream, of which I would not have spared a minute) his past, present, and future pass through Mannock's mind, and he decides, very rightly, that love is the only thing worth while.

The trouble in that which Mannock and Sally meet next morning, we do not feel that their middle-aged lungs are capable of farming the flames of passion at such short notice, nor that one-time lovers, who had not met for twenty years would within five minutes decide to chuck up everything and elope together. (However, to help the author, let us take this as a half-waking, half-sleeping continuation of the dream.)

But when Mannock returns to town to make the arrangements for the flight with Sally, he is offered a high post in the Cabinet. Success closes in on him; he chucks Sally, picks up the hod of bricks, and starts again up the ladder of success. A distinctly interesting play.

PORTUGUESE DEFEAT S.C.C. TENNIS TEAMS

Win In Both First And Second Division Games

In the first league tennis match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Portuguese Sporting Association, played on the courts of the Association, the Portuguese players won, 11 sets to 4. Below are the complete scores:

FIRST DIVISION

R. Canavarro and J. Ribeiro won from Mancell-Smith and L. Goldman 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

G. Silva and J. Silva won from Wheen and Banister 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

E. Leitao and A. Leitao won from Norman and McDermott 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

R. Roberts and P. Costa won from Caulton and Bickerton 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

C. Passos and M. F. Remedios lost to Knight and Sullivan 6-1, 2-6, 6-8.

SECOND DIVISION

The Shanghai Cricket Club team was at home to the portuguese Sporting Association. This match also resulted in a win for the Portuguese Sporting Association by 9 sets to 6. Below are the complete scores:

Bathurst and Crompton lost to H. Collaco and J. Campos 3-6, 1-6, 6-4.

Claxton and Jones lost to V. Silva and H. Remedios 9-7, 3-6, 1-6.

Thomas and Buchard lost to M. Campos and F. Gutierrez 6-3, 2-6, 2-6.

Coulcher and Nash won from S. Xavier and H. Favacho 6-4, 11-9, 7-5.

Kent and Tweedlie lost to A. Sequeira and D. Gutterres 3-6, 3-6.

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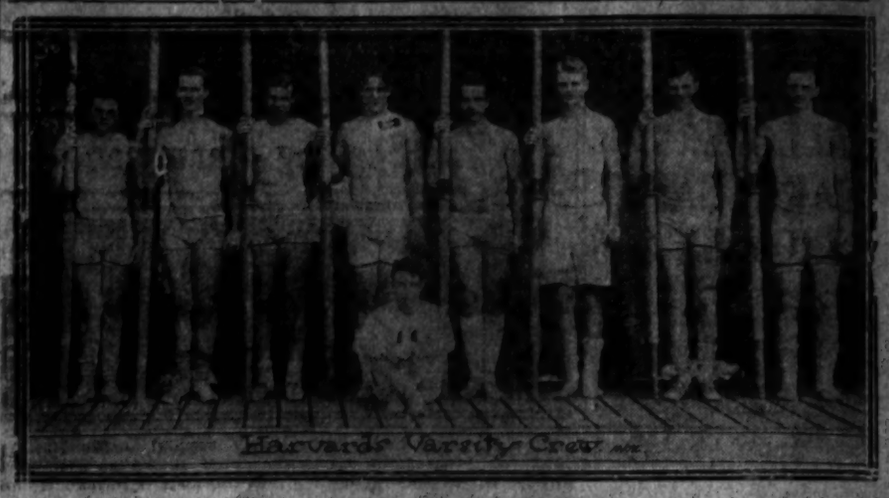
Harvard's Varsity Crew



HERE is the Harvard Varsity crew taken before this year's race with Yale. Left to right, the men are: S. B. Kelley, bow; Ed. S. Matthews, No. 2; C. Jay Hollister, No. 3; N. C. Webb, No. 4; Charles J. Hubbard, No. 5; Captain Alexander H. Ladd, No. 6; Barklie M. Henry, No. 7, and George S. Mumford, stroke. Sherwin C. Hodgen is coxswain.

Gallopers Take Game From Unors

(Continued from Page 1)

Shiral	1b	2	0	0	11	0	0
Yoshikawa	cf	3	1	1	1	1	0
Shintani	rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Honma	c	2	0	0	4	2	0
		27	2	3	24	13	2

Summaries:

Home runs—Bullard. Three Base hits—Thatch and Smith. Struckout by Posnecki—7, by Chatani—3. Bases on balls of Posnecki—4, off Chatani—7. Stolen bases—Koga, Itoh, Kuwasaki, Akugawa, Thatch, Bullard, Bills. Left on bases—Shanghai—10, Unions—4.

Sacrifice Hits—Chatani and Shintani. Double plays—Bills to Kingman. Time of game—1 hr and 45 min. Umpires O'Brien at plate, Hirsh on bases. Scorer—L. Upson.

S.A.S. Boys Win Doubleheader

The Colonial Baseball team composed of the American School boys scattered in the French Concession and captained by Hick Shipley, the basketball star, walked away with a doubleheader yesterday afternoon on the Nanyang College ground. The defeated teams were the Shanghai Meteors and the Shanghai Koreans.

The game with the Meteors was a nine inning affair featured with good pitching of Dud Squires and some tight plays on both sides, and proved to be a more interesting game than the second one. Dud Squires shut the Meteors out in the matter of runs, allowing only a few hits which were scattered and were not of much use. Dud had speed, control and an effective out-curve. He worked indeed well with Taveres as his catcher whose peg to second is as good as any grown-up catcher's in Shanghai.

Cynn of Shanghai College pitched for the Meteors and Chen relieved him in the sixth frame. M. K. Wong, captain of the Nanyang team, who played shortstop for them, was easily the outstanding player both in fielding and batting.

The score was 5 to 0.

The second game in which the Colonials beat the Koreans by a score of 9 to 6 in seven innings was really an up-hill fight of the American boys. The Koreans got three runs in the first inning, and was for a time five runs ahead of the Colonials. But the Colonials worked steadily up and took the game by three runs. The battery of the winners for this game was Shipley and Roy Squires, and that of the Koreans, Kim and Park.

"Uncle" Chang umpired both games with good decisions.

Cricket

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 17.—At Southend, Lancashire beat Essex by 9 wickets. The Lancastrian, Hallows, made 179 not out in the 1st innings. O'Connor made 23 in Essex's 1st innings.

At Hastings, Surrey beat Sussex on the 1st innings. Surrey made 552 for 8 wickets and declared (Ducat 129, Shepherd 106, Fender 64 and Hobbs 79). Sussex made 164 and 279 for 7 wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset beat Worcestershire by 84. M. Foster (Worcester) made 90 in the 1st innings.

At Leeds, Hampshire beat Yorkshire on the 1st innings. Mead (Hampshire) made 123 in the 1st innings and Sutcliffe made 87 in Yorkshire's 2nd innings.

At Lords, Notts beat Middlesex on the 1st innings. Hardstaff (Notts) made 115 in the 1st innings. Hendren made 142 not out in Middlesex's 2nd innings.

At Cheltenham, Kent beat Gloucestershire by 10 wickets. Hardinge (Kent) made 129 in the 1st innings.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Glamorgan by 109 runs. Taylor (Leicester) made 102 in the 2nd innings.

Chinese Soccer Team Loses First Test Game, 5 to 1

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, August 18.—In the first test match Australia beat the Chinese Association football team, which is touring Australia, by 5 goals to 1. There were 25,000 spectators.

Local Sportsman's Nephew Is Winner Of Davison Prize

Among the winners of the H. P. Davison scholarships for 1923-24—the American equivalent of the Rhodes Scholarships—is the nephew of a well-known Shanghai sportsman. The successful candidate is E. C. Moule, whose uncle, Mr. W. A. H. Moule, has long been prominent on the local cricket field.

Mr. E. C. Moule was a student at Weymouth and Emmanuel College, where he stood high in scholarship and was prominent as a rugby player. He goes to Yale University in America.

The scholarship is awarded on a basis of excellence in studies and athletic ability.

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Frame guaranteed free from defects six months and strings sixty days from date of purchase. Choice of weight and size handle at your disposal.

It has been used to great advantage by players in international tournaments in America and in local tournaments at Shanghai. Call at any of the leading stores named below or at any of our outport agents for further particulars. If you wish to try out a racquet before buying one, call on us. We may be able to arrange this for you.

Last, but not least of all, save your money. One steel racquet will outlast many a wooden one.

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REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

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The New Improved Gillette is made in a number of different styles and finishes; each is packed with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 shaving edges). No stropping, no honing.

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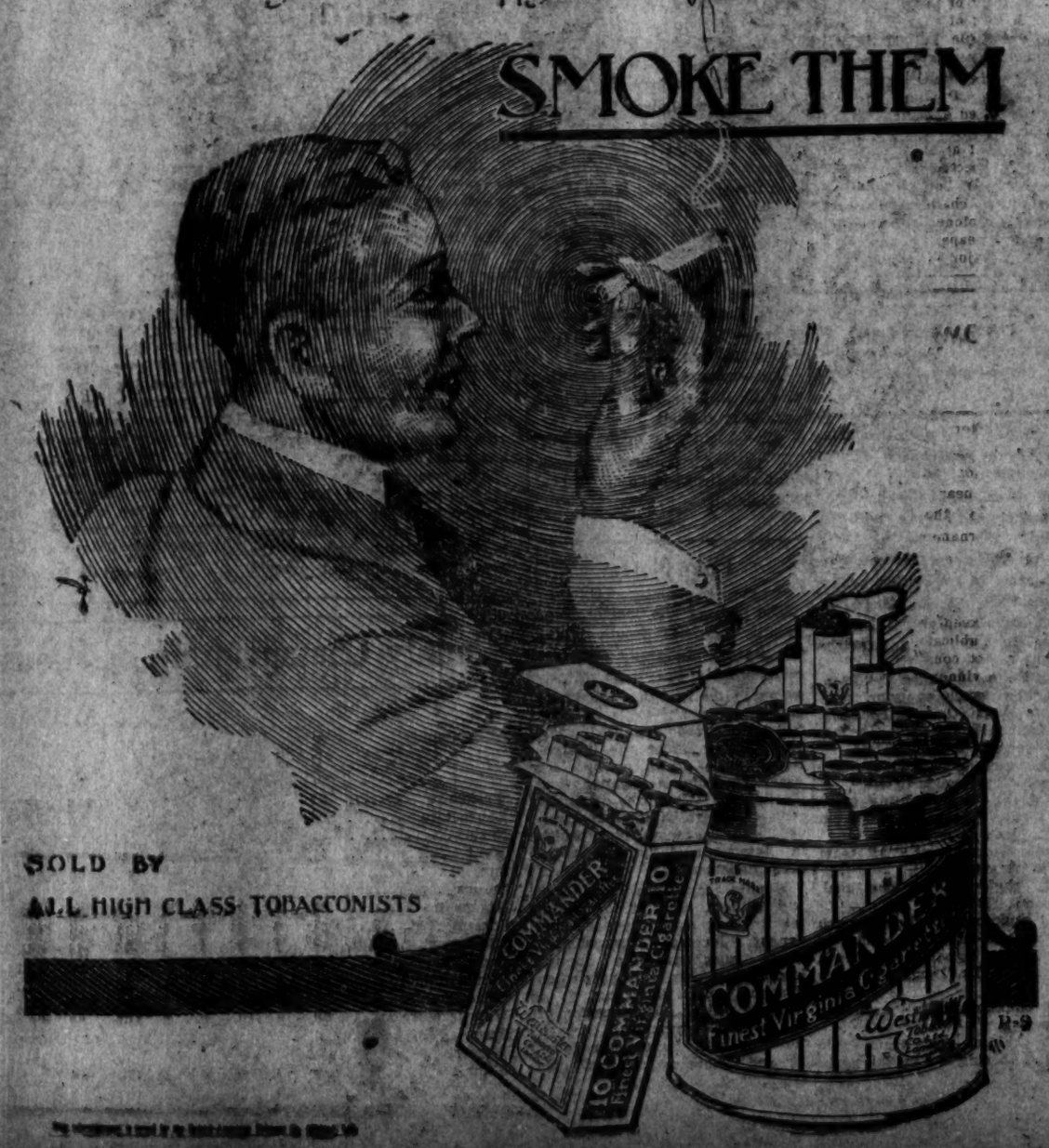

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England Challenges For Another Try For Polo Cup

Hurlingham, as recently announced, has sent a challenge to the American Polo Association for the possession of the American Polo Cup, which England lost to the United States in 1921.

It may not be inopportune to recall the main outline of the history of the cup and to survey our future prospects.

The late Mr. John Watson—famous not only as a polo player but as one of the most accomplished amateur huntsmen who ever carried the horn—was invited by some American polo enthusiasts to take a Hurlingham polo team across the Atlantic in 1886. To celebrate the occasion and to give an impetus to the development of the game, a cup was presented by the Newport Club. Thus the America Polo Cup was born.

The Newport Club had no chance against the invaders, who won both the matches played so easily that the other matches arranged against other clubs were cried off owing to the modesty of the American players. America has made such rapid strides since those days that since and including 1909 she has notched four victories against England's solitary win in 1914. England has some leeway to make up.

CRUSHING DEFEATS

America made her first serious attempt to recover the cup in 1909, when Mr. Harry Whitney led his famous Meadbrook team on to the field at Hurlingham. He had with him Mr. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. J. M. Waterbury, and Mr. Devereux Milburn—a son of Oxford who had rowed in the Oxford Eight. His team were beautifully mounted and it was obvious that the Meadowbrook side were a very formidable combination.

England suffered two crushing and quite humiliating defeats at the hands of Mr. Whitney's side. It is probable that the best team in England in 1909 would have failed to sustain with success the American challenge, but that the team chosen to play for England were, with the single exception of Captain Hardress Lloyd, quite unrepresentative is beyond dispute.

The debacle of 1909 was bitterly resented by the sporting public. And it is to be hoped that this lesson from the past will not be forgotten by those who are charged with the responsibility of seeing that England does herself full justice at Meadowbrook in September 1924.

England sent forth a challenge to America in 1911, and on that occasion she was represented by Capt. Hardress Lloyd, Capt. Herbert Wilson, Mr. Noel Edwards, and Capt. (now Brig.-General, D. S. O.) Hardress Lloyd is the sole survivor, his three comrades having been killed in action in the war. They put up the most gallant fight against America, represented by the same team which had won the cup in 1909. They were badly found in ponies through no fault of their own, but owing to a lack of support which was not excusable. Given equal pony power they would almost to a certainty have won.

In 1913 the Duke of Westminster organised a team to play for England which gave a good account of itself at Meadowbrook without being successful. In 1914, on the eve of war, Lord Wimborne organised the challenging team consisting of Colonel Tomkinson, Capt. Leslie Cheape, Capt. F. W. Barrett, and Major Vivian Locket. They brought the cup back once more across the Atlantic.

The matches in 1921, when America recovered the cup, are fresh in the public memory, and call for no particular comment.

WAR'S RAVAGES

The task which confronts the selection committee is formidable. The scythe of war cut a swathe five years deep through the ranks of our young polo players. Many were killed and the rest were denied the practice and experience necessary to develop their natural aptitude at the most important stage of their polo lives. The loss in personnel is considerably aggravated by the financial conditions sprung from the war.

Fit and well Lord Wodehouse should be able to reproduce his best form at Meadowbrook next year, but where other players are to test match standards are to be found is a rare puzzle. There are veterans who manage to retain their form with credit, but it would be a very mistaken policy to look to them—for two reasons. Their best is not good enough to win. And their places should be taken by rising players who, even if they are not at present sufficiently developed to command success, will gain an experience which should stand them in good stead in subsequent struggles. New blood must be discovered somewhere. The latent talent must exist, for it is absurd to suppose that there is not just as good raw material in the Army, if not outside it, as there has ever been.

What are the qualifications of the test match player? A stout heart, a cool head, a nimble brain, a quick eye, high-class horsemanship, and a strong physique. There are never many players in any country at any game up to test match standards. That is a commonplace. But there must be half a dozen Englishmen somewhere between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five in which the necessary qualities can be discovered. It is up to the selection committee to find them and to develop their latent talents up to the highest point of efficiency. No easy task, but, given courage, good will, patriotism, and perseverence, it can be done. And if it can be done it must be done. England's prestige is at stake.

The history of the America Polo Cup has not been stained by one untoward incident. And the struggles for it have established a spirit of perfect sportsmanship between the two nations. There were at one time some regrettable incidents and misunderstandings in various sporting events, but polo has altered all that and pointed the way to better things. Not only has the most cordial camaraderie been maintained between the players, but nothing could exceed the sporting spirit of the spectators at Meadowbroook. They cheer good play regardless of the side to which the player belongs.

THE PERFECT PONY

Polo is the most thrilling spectacle in the world. It combines all the fascination of a ball game with the excitement of a horse-race. And of all forms of horse-flesh the polo pony is the most attractive. He must be as game as a pebble, as handy as a top, and as intelligent in his own way as his rider. The perfect polo pony is, in fact, a highly developed personality. Between him and his rider there must be such a complete understanding that there is never any difference of opinion, doubt, or hesitation.

How I Won At Golf

By Ring W. Lardner

To The Editor: For the last 3 or 4 wks. I been beseeched by hundreds of admires and relatives to bear the facts in regards to the Memorial day golf tournament at the Soundview golf club, Great Neck, Long Island. At the time this tournament was played I felt like it was best to keep the results a secret as the publication of same would of meant considerable expense to the winner paying for collect telegrams of congratulation.

So when the final putt had been missed I rush to a telephone booth and called up the different newspapers and told them that I had win the championship of Class C. but please to keep it off Page 1 as it might crowd out some important item like how many policemens had took part in the Memorial day parade at Poughkeepsie.

Well all the newspapers not only respected my wishes but went further and left it out of the paper entirely and so the subscribers has been on tender hooks wondering did I win or loose and they has been one case reported where a man murdered his wife with on oyster knife ofter being drove crase by his failure to find out the results of the Memorial day tournament at Soundview.

Well friends over a mo. has lapsed since I win the tournament and in that time I have forgot what I done on one or two of the 85 holes match play which it took me to win the tournament so will not be able to give a accurate acct. of same but will half to be content with a gen. outline of same as recorded in my memory.

SLIP THREE OFF HANDICAP

Well the qualifying rd. was played on Saturday the 26 of May and I started off with a eagle 10 on the 1st hole and an owl 9 on the 3d. hole and finely wound up with a buzzard 106.

This give me a net 81 as my handicap was 25 and I had qualified in Class D. which was for bald-headed golfers with handicaps from 25 to 30. You can imagine my surprise when I went out for my 1st. match on the Sunday. A. M. and found myself in Class C. with a handicap of 22.

Something I done at dinner or playing bridge the evening before had reached the ears of the handicap committee and caused them to clip 3 strokes off the old handicap.

Well my 1st. match was with Mr. Cooper and I started off again with a 10 which had practically became my per on No. 1. We halved No. 2 and my oppt. win No. 3 though I sank a long putt for a 8. This made him 2 up and only 15 to go but on the next 3 or 4 holes he weakened himself laughing and the match wound up on the 15th. green.

My oppt. of the P. M. was Mr. Al Wright and I also win from him on the 15th green. I was lucky to win from both these gents as I catched them off there game as neither of them could get there 4th. niblick shot working.

"ANONYMOUS" BALL

Memorial Day loomed bright an early. My oppt. for the semi-finals was De Rossett. They was no advantage on neither side as our handicaps was both 22 and we both been to a party the night before.

But the 1st. nine holes was so crowded that they made us start on No. 10 and this spelled the doom of my oppt. as it meant I would have 9 holes under my belt before coming to the poison holes on the 1st nine.

I was one down at the turn but on the way from the 18th. green to the 1st. tee I happened to think of a idear sprang the day before by John Golden.

"Listen," said Mr. Golden, "if a person had golf balls named after peope they hated, why they would hit them a whole lot harder."

Well I couldn't think of nobody I hated named Dunlop, Krosite, Silver King or Why Not but the postman had broughten me a leter Tuesday which was a anonymous letter and the letter said in it that everything I had ever wrote was rotten and why and the he-ll did not I quit trying to write and drive a dray.

"Listen," I says to my noble caddy, "look in my bag and see if they's a ball without no name signed to it."

Sure enough he found one and will leave it to Mr. De Rossett if I did not make No. 1 in 3 strokes or 7 under my par. From then on the anonymous hall took a terrible beating and the match collapsed on the 8th green with me 2 up.

Memorial Day P. M. loomed bright and early and with it come the final 3rd. between I and Jules Schwob. Mr. Schwob is the husband of Florence Moore the comedienne. Personally I am just the husband of a Indiana girl though sometimes she is funny too.

If the bd. of governors would of stood for it, this match would of been played with beer bottles but they made us get out there and with 17 holes all ready under my belt I romped in with the 1st. hole in 4 and was 4 up coming to the 8th. tee. Then my arches fell down on me and at the end of the 16th. hole the match was all square.

On the 17th. green the gallery become so annoying that I chased him into a gopher hole.

It was Mr. Schwob's honor and I prayed silently that he would not drive into the thick woods which skirts the fairway on the left but my prayers was unanswered. The ball was a lost ball and for 5 minutes, we and the 2 caddies hunted for it, one of us with our eyes shut. I might of said drop another without no penalty but it would of been vs. the rules. So anyway I win the 17th. with a hoot owl 7 and we come to the final hole with Mr. Schwob one down.

Another big gallery was setting around the 18th green most of them asleep. The both of us was on in 3 but my 1st. putt acted silly and left me 5 ft. from the cup. I was down in 6 and you can imagine my horror when Mr. Schwob missed a 2 footer which would of give him a 5 and made us all even.

One of the tournament committee was standing nearby.

"If you had of made that putt," he said to Mr. Schwob, "you would of had to play 18 more holes."

"Maybe that is why I missed it," said Mr. Schwob as we both swooned.

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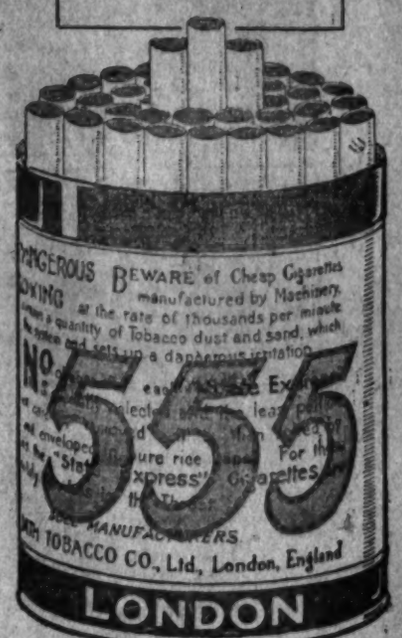

SIS SIS

ARE YOU STAND-OFF-ISH ?

Of course it's good business when a fellow hasn't much behind his forehead to throw out his chest and attract attention to his shirt front.

But as you begin to meet the men who have done something that makes them worth meeting, you will find that there are no "keep off the grass" or "beware of the dog" signs around their premises, and that they don't motion to the orchestra to play slow music while they talk.

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